0856-B-03 PREX 7.10:FBIS-EAS-92-178

FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-178
Monday
14 September 1992

COMPLETED

JB 99-016979

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-178 CONTENTS *14 September 1992*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Roundup of 10-11 Sep APEC Meeting in Bangkok *[KYODO]* 1
  Joint Statement Issued *[KYODO]* 2
  Cooperative Work Projects Detailed *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 12 Sep]* 2

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Thai Prime Minister Launches AFTA Council *[Bangkok THE NATION 12 Sep]* 5
'Excerpts' of Anan Speech at AFTA Reported *[Bangkok THE NATION 12 Sep]* 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Proposed U.S. Patent System Reform Hailed *[KYODO]* 7
Chino Says G-7 To Discuss Russian Debt *[KYODO]* 7
GSDF Corps Formed for Peacekeeping Mission *[KYODO]* 7
  'Accidents' Believed 'Unlikely' *[KYODO]* 8
MITI's Watanabe Returns From 10-Day Tour *[KYODO]* 8
Army Link to 'Comfort Women' Admitted in Court *[KYODO]* 8
Kanemaru Urged To Appear for Sagawa Case *[KYODO]* 8
Economists Not Expecting 'Immediate' Rate Cut *[KYODO]* 9
Hata Says German Rate Cuts Reflect G-7 Accord *[KYODO]* 10
Ozaki: Tokyo Not To Follow German Rate Cut *[KYODO]* 10
Tax Breaks Urged for Meeting Emission Standards *[KYODO]* 10
Number of Senior Citizens Hits 'Record High' *[KYODO]* 11

North Korea

U.S. Remarks on North's Arms Buildup Criticized *[Pyongyang Radio]* 11
Peace Committee Denounces U.S. 'Submarine Base' *[KCNA]* 12
South's Treatment of Former County Head Scored *[KCNA]* 12
Kim Il-song Receives Overseas Korean Delegation *[KCNA]* 12
Namibian President Nujoma Continues Visit 13
  Kim Il-song Calls On Nujoma *[KCNA]* 13
  Nujoma Addresses Banquet *[KCNA]* 13
  Trade Agreement Signed *[KCNA]* 13
  Namibian President Ends Visit *[KCNA]* 14
Reception Held for Visiting Guinean Minister *[KCNA]* 14
  Talks Held With Guinean Delegation *[KCNA]* 14
Chang Chol Meets Indian Information Official *[KCNA]* 14
Chang Chol Meets Malaysian, Bangladesh Guests *[KCNA]* 14
DPRK, Bangladesh Sign Cultural Agreement *[KCNA]* 15
Mozambican Delegation Concludes Five-Day Visit *[KCNA]* 15
Government Hosts Banquet Marking 44th Anniversary *[KCNA]* 15
Nonaligned Document Supports Korean Reunification *[KCNA]* 16
Kim Nak-chung Arrest Called 'Fabricated Drama' *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16

South Korea

Presence of U.S. Nuclear Submarine Bases Denied *[YONHAP]* 18

Economic Cooperation Conditions With North Eased *[YONHAP]* 18
Yi Sang-ok Says ROK, SRV To Establish Ties *[YONHAP]* 18
Foreign Minister Returns From APEC Conference *[YONHAP]* 19
Yeltsin To Deliver KAL Black Box to No Tae-u *[Seoul Radio]* 19
    To Visit ROK Before PRC Visit *[Seoul Radio]* 19
    Visit Discussed Via 'Diplomatic Channels' *[YONHAP]* 19
    Visit 'Most Likely' 12-13 Nov *[YONHAP]* 19
Visit Delay To Affect Gas Development Plan *[YONHAP]* 20
    Linked to Loan Payment Delay *[YONHAP]* 20
Postponement of Yeltsin Visit Analyzed *[YONHAP]* 20
'Gist' of ROK-Russian Basic Relations Treaty *[TONG-A ILBO 9 Sep]* 21
Talks With Russia To Prevent 'Accidents at Sea' *[YONHAP]* 22
Russian Ambassador Views Asia, Pacific Defense *[THE KOREA TIMES 5 Sep]* 22
Firms Pursue Russian Aerospace Technology *[YONHAP]* 23
PRC Ambassador To Promote Bilateral Cooperation *[YONHAP]* 23
Communications Expansion Agreed With PRC *[MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN 8 Sep]* 24
Companies Exploring PRC Resources Development *[THE KOREA HERALD 13 Sep]* 24
Taiwan Said Seeking Formal Relations With Seoul *[YONHAP]* 25
Legal Assistance Treaty Signed With Canada *[YONHAP]* 25
ROK, Mexico Initial Extradition Treaty *[YONHAP]* 25
Cuban Team Arrives for Athletics Championship *[YONHAP]* 26
DPRK Amends Constitution To Ease Succession *[KYONGHYANG SINMUN 10 Sep]* 26
Japan Offers To Reopen Talks With North Korea *[YONHAP]* 26

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

PRC Urged Not To Overreact to Taiwan F-16 Sale *[THE STRAITS TIMES 13 Sep]* 27

Cambodia

Ieng Muli Views NAM Outcome, Peace Process *[Radio VOK]* 27
SNC 10 Sep Meeting in Siem Reap Reported *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 30
Khieu Samphan Rejects UNTAC Legal Code Bill *[Radio VGNUFC]* 31
Sihanouk Visits Khmer Rouge 'Stronghold' 10 Sep *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 12 Sep]* 31
Japan's Kakizawa Tells Sihanouk of Talks Stall *[KYODO]* 32
Hun Sen Meets Siem Reap Leaders, Officials *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 32
Phnom Penh, KR in Stalemate Over Power Sharing *[AFP]* 33
Khmer Rouge To Return to Military Working Group *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 13 Sep]* 34
Khmer Rouge Cease-Fire Violations Reported *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 35
Charges Against Khmer Rouge Challenged *[Radio VGNUFC]* 35
Khmer Rouge Army Spokesman Denies Attacks *[Radio VGNUFC]* 36
DK Spokesman Holds Phnom Penh News Conference *[Radio VGNUFC]* 37
People Reclaim Land Southeast of Phnom Penh *[Radio VOK]* 37

Laos

Report on U.S.-Organized Civil Aviation Seminar *[KPL]* 38
Report on U.S.-Aided Coffee Plantation Project *[KPL]* 38
Phoun Sipaseut Greets Lao-Mongolian Anniversary *[Vientiane Radio]* 38
'Glorious Success' of 10th NAM Summit Hailed *[Vientiane Radio]* 38

Philippines

Defense Secretary Lists Military Purchase Rules *[BUSINESS WORLD 11 Sep]* 39
Rebels Want Parliamentary Form of Government *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 10 Sep]* 40
Peace Talks Proceed Without Sison, Jalandoni *[Manila Radio]* 41
Top Officials' Statements Said To Spoil Talks *[Manila Radio]* 41

NPA Claims Failure of Military Offensive *[Manila Radio]* 41
Communists Pressed To Renounce Force *[MANILA BULLETIN 9 Sep]* 42
Ramos Warns MNLF To Accept Amnesty Offer *[MALAYA 13 Sep]* 42

Thailand

National Elections Held; Democrat Party Wins *[BANGKOK POST 14 Sep]* 43
    Interior Ministry Gives Official Results *[Bangkok Radio]* 44
Democrat Party Head Ready To Accept Premiership *[Bangkok Radio]* 44
Pro-Democracy Parties Pledge To Help Chuan *[THE NATION 14 Sep]* 45
Businessmen Support Chuan, Urge Policy Continuity *[BANGKOK POST 14 Sep]* 45
Military Not To Interfere in Government Formation *[BANGKOK POST 14 Sep]* 46
Paper Hails Outcome of Election *[BANGKOK POST 14 Sep]* 47
Poll Victory Said Good for Parliamentary System *[BANGKOK POST 14 Sep]* 47
Chuan Likphai's Claim To Premiership Viewed *[THE NATION 14 Sep]* 48
Official on Solving Patents Dispute With U.S. *[BANGKOK POST 12 Sep]* 49
Note Assures EC Regarding Copyright Dispute *[BANGKOK POST 12 Sep]* 49
Maritime Boundaries Agreement Reached With SRV *[BANGKOK POST 12 Sep]* 49
Royal Command Revises Makeup of Judiciary Panel *[Bangkok Radio]* 50
    Shakeup Aims To Restore Confidence *[THE NATION 12 Sep]* 50

Vietnam

Daily Urges U.S. To Lift Embargo 'Completely' *[VNA]* 51
Do Muoi on Outcome of India Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 52
    Joint Communique on India Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 52
Further Details on PRC Capture of Ships *[VNA]* 55
    PRC Releases Captured Freighters *[AFP]* 55
Light Industry Minister, Delegation Visit Germany *[VNA]* 56
Envoy to Philippines Pays Farewell Visit to Ramos *[VNA]* 56

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Bush Call for Free Trade With Region Welcomed *[Melbourne International]* 57
Evans Views Cambodia, Nation's Regional Role *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 10 Sep]* 57
Hewson 'Defiant' Despite U.S., Japan Criticism *[AFP]* 58

Roundup of 10-11 Sep APEC Meeting in Bangkok

*OW1109125992 Tokyo KYODO in English
1242 GMT 11 Sep 92*

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 11 KYODO—A group of 15 dynamic Asia-Pacific economies that controls one-third of world trade called Friday for "immediate and decisive" action to conclude stalled global talks for freer commerce by the end of the year.

Foreign and economic ministers from the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum made the appeal in a special declaration on the Uruguay Round of trade talks issued at the end of their two-day meeting in Bangkok.

Japanese officials hailed the declaration as a springboard for bringing the negotiations to a quick conclusion.

The declaration is "along the lines of what Japan has asserted so far," Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe said at a press conference at the end of the meeting.

In the declaration, the ministers renewed APEC's "unwavering commitment" to a strengthened world trading system that would result from the current round of talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The ministers warned that benefits from the talks, now in their sixth year, "would be in serious jeopardy if the round continues to languish," the declaration said.

"Accordingly, they called for leadership by all the major trading countries as well as immediate and decisive action by all participants to conclude the negotiations by year-end."

The ministers expressed their "profound regret" that despite pledges by GATT members to do so, "these commitments have yet to be translated into action at the negotiating table."

They voiced concern over a delay in talks on farm trade reform, caused by a dispute between the United States and the European Community (EC) over agricultural subsidies.

The APEC ministers "pledged to make the additional efforts needed in all areas to translate their political determination into actions to achieve an early, successful conclusion to the round," the declaration said.

APEC already issued another declaration on Thursday sketching out plans to establish a permanent secretariat in Singapore, a move to consolidate the group as a regional institution for open cooperation in a world of mounting economic regionalism.

Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin called the declaration historic and said APEC, with its institutional framework in place, "is now well positioned to contribute to closer economic cooperation within the context of increasing globalization."

In a separate statement summarizing discussions during the fourth APEC meeting, the ministers said they agreed to set up a small group to study ways to promote regional trade liberalization.

The group is to "enunciate a vision for trade in the Asia-Pacific region to the year 2000" and identify problems such as tariffs and nontariff trade barriers. It is to report on its work at the next APEC meeting in the United States in 1993.

The ministers welcomed Japan's offer to host a ministerial meeting in 1995 following one in Indonesia in 1994, the statement said. The Philippines is to host the 1996 meeting and Canada will play host for the 1997 session.

The ministers agreed in principle to admit Mexico as a new member but a final decision was postponed until the next meeting.

The U.S. and Canada, partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement, strongly called for the admission of Mexico, the third partner in the trade accord, conference sources said.

U.S. President George Bush sent a message to the APEC meeting, expressing Washington's strong commitment to global trade decontrol and defending the North American free trade pact as a "stepping stone" for a broader free trade system, the sources said.

The ministers agreed to consider four proposals recommended by senior officials, including establishing an electronic tariff data base to bolster regional trade with a better flow of information, the statement said.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with progress in APEC's work program covering 10 cooperation projects, including the establishment of a regional information network for investment and technology transfers, the statement said.

APEC, launched in 1989 to promote regional trade and economic development, groups Japan, South Korea, the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

The Uruguay Round was the hottest topic at the Bangkok meeting, with the declaration's language showing last-minute compromise on key issues.

The declaration said the ministers agreed to use an existing draft Uruguay Round pact as "the key document" to reach a comprehensive trade accord.

Some countries insisted on referring to the draft, worked out last December by Arthur Dunkel, GATT director general, as a basis for negotiating a final agreement.

Japan and South Korea rejected it, worried that the draft document, which requires countries to phase out import controls, would force them to lift their bans on rice imports.

Japanese parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said the declaration did not contradict Tokyo's policy of using the Dunkel text as "a vehicle" for negotiations because it did not call the draft the "only" key document.

Joint Statement Issued

OW1109120092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 11 KYODO—The following are main points of the joint statement issued Friday [11 September] at the end of the two-day ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group held in Bangkok.

1. Regional Economic Trends and Issues

—Ministers considered a Japanese survey entitled "Vision for the Economy of the Asia-Pacific Region in the Year 2000 and Tasks Ahead," and a South Korean report entitled "APEC Economies—Recent Developments and Outlook."

—Ministers instructed senior officials to explore further an Australian proposal that arrangements be considered for the regular circulation of key economic statistics.

2. Uruguay Round

—Ministers issued a separate APEC statement on the Uruguay Round, recognizing the critical importance of achieving its successful outcome.

3. Trade Liberalization in the Region

—Ministers noted the importance of trade policy dialogue in APEC as a means of building consensus and sharing information on regional trade policy issues, including subregional trade arrangements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement and the ASEAN Free Trade Area, which should be outward-looking and consistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

—To advance regional trade liberalization over the next decade, ministers agreed that a small eminent persons group be established to enunciate a vision for trade in the region to the year 2000.

—Ministers directed senior officials to implement four proposals by the informal group, which includes the establishment of an electronic tariff data base for APEC members to facilitate regional trade and preparation of a detailed guidebook on investment regulatory procedures with the possibility for electronical maintenance and updating in future.

4. APEC Work Program

—Preparations are under way to hold the first Asia-Pacific international trade fair in Japan in 1994.

—Japan will compile an "industrial parts development handbook" in cooperation with all APEC members.

5. Future Steps of APEC

—Ministers agreed that it is timely and appropriate for APEC to set up a secretariat as an effective support mechanism and an APEC fund to finance the implementation of APEC activities, and also agreed that the secretariat will have its headquarters in Singapore.

—Ministers agreed that to cover APEC administrative and operational costs, APEC members shall make annual contributions to the APEC fund on a proportional basis.

—A detailed budget proposal for the fiscal 1993 should be prepared within the upper limit of 2 million U.S. dollars for ministers' approval.

6. Future Participation

—Taking note of the emerging reality of an integrated North American economy and the growing economic linkages between that North American economy and the rest of the Asia-Pacific region, ministers requested senior officials to examine the case for Mexico's membership in APEC and report their findings to the next ministerial meeting in the U.S.

7. Venues for Future APEC Ministerial Meetings

—The fifth ministerial meeting will be held in the United States in 1993, the sixth in Indonesia in 1994. Ministers welcomed the offers from Japan, the Philippines, and Canada to host the seventh, eighth, and ninth in 1995, 1996, and 1997 respectively.

Cooperative Work Projects Detailed

BK1209042392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 92 p 20

["Excerpts" of joint statement issued by Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC, ministers on 10 work projects selected for specific types of cooperation]

[Text] Ministers reviewed the Consolidated Report on APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] Work Programme and noted with satisfaction that many working groups are producing substantial progress and providing tangible benefits for the region.

They agreed that officials concerned should intensify their coordinated efforts to further develop the work projects to attain the full potential and noted the following:

Review of trade and investment data. Inventories for services trade data and investment flows data continue to be developed. Also, efforts to obtain near comparable merchandise trade data among APEC economies will be undertaken.

Trade promotion: programmes and mechanisms for cooperation. The APEC Electronic Information Network which connects the computer system of each member and provides for the exchange of trade industrial and business information is operating. Preparations are underway to hold the First Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair in Japan in 1994.

Expansion of investment and technology transfer in the Asia- Pacific region. Various options in the establishment of an Asia- Pacific Investment and Technology Information Network are going to be discussed by an experts' group meeting. Japan will compile an Industrial Parks Development Handbook in cooperation with all APEC members.

Asia-Pacific multilateral human resources development initiative (HRD). Many useful activities of HRD networks on economic development management, business management and industrial technology have been implemented. Other activities relating to education and training have also been carried out, such as US-APEC partnership, Japan-APEC partnership, HRD outlook by PECC and University Mobility in Asia-Pacific by Australia.

The APEC Education Ministerial Meeting was held in August 1992 in Washington DC and the proposal to establish an APEC Education Forum to discuss education-related issues was endorsed.

Regional energy cooperation. A format has been developed for APEC energy database and information from the database, which will facilitate further discussion of energy policy issues, will be available in March 1993. Recommendations on the use of clean coal technologies have been developed and will be circulated to all APEC members before November 1992.

A compendium on energy efficiency practices in APEC members will be circulated before October 1992. A handbook on regional energy technology cooperation, a network to share information on natural gas vehicle fuel technologies, a programme of exchange to share information on photovoltaic and other solar energy technologies and a compendium of regional renewable energy programmes are being developed.

Marine resources conservation: problem of marine pollution in the APEC region. Recommendations were developed for practical action on the red tide/toxic algae issue. It was proposed that task teams be formed to develop detailed programme proposals and cost estimates for projects related to information exchange, human resources development and technical exchange.

Reports are to be completed before the next working group meeting, expected around the middle of 1993, at which time the proposals will be evaluated and programme operations initiated Participants were asked to submit proposals for additional topics to be addressed, particularly those related to land-based pollution.

Telecommunications. A supplementary edition containing telecommunications environment data of Hong Kong and Taipei, a training manual presenting guidelines on "How to Approach Training within a Telecommunications Organisation" and a report on "Issues to be Resolved in Realising Teleports" were published.

Several Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) pilot projects are being implemented in order to broaden public awareness of EDI's utility in the region and to facilitate trade among APEC economies.

Fisheries. Work programmes underway are a survey of species requiring international cooperation in management arrangements, an overview paper combining information of fish stocks, existing management arrangements and scientific supporting arrangements; an inventory of existing facilities and opportunities for the technical transfer of harvesting and post-harvesting technologies between APEC participants, and a periodic compilation of trends and projections in global and domestic markets for seafood products originating in the APEC region.

Transportation. Short-term activities have been undertaken, namely surveys of transportation bottlenecks, of existing data, of transportation systems and services, and of related work in other international bodies. An outline of a document outlining a medium term vision for transportation in the region is also being prepared.

Tourism. Specific work plans are being developed, including the examinations on the interrelation of tourism and aviation and on the relation of the working group to other international organisations, the study on tourism environment, the improvement of data collection and statistical reporting, the identification of barriers to tourism, the improvement of tourism training and the compilation of an inventory on current tourism projects.

Ministers welcomed the active contributions three new members, China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, made to the APEC work programme. They noted in particular that China has offered to host a seminar on "Promoting the Expansion of Export of Medium and Small Enterprises" in Shenzhen in May 1993, an Asia Pacific Trade Promotion Seminar in 1994 and an APEC Trade Promotion Training Course, that Hong Kong has made a financial contribution to publish the addendum of the study on "The State of Telecommunications Infrastructure and Regulatory Environment of APEC Economies"; and that Taiwan's project proposal on promoting development of medium and small enterprises through cooperation was incorporated into the work project on trade promotion and was considered by the working groups on telecommunications and fisheries.

Ministers took note of the general problems of the APEC work programme and agreed with the policy recommendations contained in the consolidated Report. In order to enhance further progress of the 10 work projects, ministers instructed senior officials to provide guidance to the working groups on how to coordinate working group activities, avoid duplication and identify complementarities.

Ministers directed senior officials to play an active role in overall coordination and management of the working groups, with a view to improving their focus in terms of objectives of APEC as set forth in the Seoul Declaration.

Ministers reaffirmed that APEC is an open process. Participation by non-members form the Asia-Pacific region in APEC work projects, including seminars, symposia and workshops, can be beneficial to members as well as non-members.

Thai Prime Minister Launches AFTA Council

BK1209023992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Sep 92 p A2

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun yesterday launched the Asean Free Trade Area (Afta) Council, the aim of which is to speed up implementation of a free trade zone within the six-nation Asean bloc.

In his opening remarks to the inaugural meeting of the Afta Council Anan said its primary objective is to build on the foundations laid by Asean leaders at their summit meeting in Singapore earlier this year. The six Asean leaders endorsed an agreement on the creation of Afta earlier this year as well as an agreement on a Common Effective Preferential Tariff (Cept) scheme, the main mechanism to materialize Afta.

"Asean needs to move onward and expedite the establishment of Afta to increase our bargaining power in global trade, to expand the volume of our intraregional trade, and to attract foreign investment," Anan said.

The first meeting of the council, which was chaired by Malaysian Minister for International Trade and Industry Rafidah Aziz, ended 90 minutes after the opening session. The Thai delegation included Finance Minister Panas Simasathien and Industry Minister Sippanondha Ketudad.

Some Asean economic ministers had misgivings about launching the council yesterday, believing it should be done at their meeting due to be held in Manila in October.

But on Thursday, while attending the fourth Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) meeting here, Asean ministers agreed to attend the hastily arranged Afta Council meeting.

However, they agreed the Afta Council must report to Asean economic ministers and the council chairman would be the host of the annual Asean Economic Ministerial Meeting.

Anan said the Afta Council, a supervisory body for Afta, would be involved mainly in implementing Cept, a scheme to gradually reduce tariff barriers among Asean countries.

"The Afta Council has a special and specific purpose which can best be served by allowing it to function effectively, to steer Afta from now to completion by the year 2008," the prime minister said.

Anan, who initiated Afta last year, reassured the meeting of Thailand's commitment to regional trade liberalization, saying Bangkok was finalizing the schedule of tariff reduction for fasttrack products under the Cept agreement. He said Thailand has submitted its short list of sensitive items.

Anan also said Thailand was making steady progress towards fulfilling his stated goal of reducing tariffs for the most manufactured goods to no more than 30 per cent.

"I hope that this meeting in Bangkok will not only reaffirm our commitment towards Afta, but will renew our sense of cooperation in a larger context and will shift the implementation of the Cept scheme for Afta into a higher gear," he said.

"While noting that there remain a number of issues to be resolved, I am confident that if we put the long-term and collective interest of our region as our foremost concern, we shall be able to overcome the minor differences," he said.

The Asean ministers agreed to hold the second meeting of the Afta Council next month, before the Asean Economic Ministers Meeting, when they will consider proposed terms of reference of the council, Afta's work programs and tariff reduction offers.

'Excerpts' of Anan Speech at AFTA Reported

BK1209024992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Sep 92 p B2

["Excerpts" of speech by Anan Panyarachun, prime minister of Thailand, at the first meeting of the ASEAN Free Trade Area, AFTA, Council at the Oriental Hotel in Bangkok on 11 September]

[Text] The Cept [Common Effective Preferential Tariff] provides a mechanism for the establishment of Afta [ASEAN Free Trade Area] within the time frame of 15 years. These are, indeed, significant milestones on the Asean path towards greater regional harmony and cooperation. We all agreed that these are necessary steps to take, as Asean has entered a new stage in which economic and trade relations require a higher degree of integration.

Since the signing of the Singapore Declaration in January 1992, the world has been watching our progress very closely. This, therefore, makes it incumbent upon us to demonstrate our plan of action and to achieve concrete results. And, consequently, this is why I have extended the invitation for us to convene here to further build upon the foundation we have laid down earlier this year. Asean needs to move onwards and expedite the establishment of Afta to increase our bargaining power in global trade, to expand the volume of our intraregional trade, and to attract foreign investment.

I believe the convening of this inaugural meeting of the council will usher in a new sense of urgency for the implementation of the Cept scheme and Afta. The appointment of the council of representatives by the respective heads of government gives the Afta council an important role in the Asean machinery. The Afta council has a special and specific purpose which can best be served by allowing it to function effectively, to steer Afta from now to completion by the year 2008.

I have been informed that at officials level there has already been considerable progress, which includes the continuous exchange of information on tariff nomenclature of the respective member countries, as well as the preliminary interpretation of certain provisions in the Cept agreement.

On the part of Thailand, we are in the process to finalize the schedule of tariff reduction for the "fast-track" products of the Cept agreement. In addition, we have already submitted our short list of sensitive items. And, with regard to my closing remarks at the Fourth Asean Summit, in which I announced Thailand's proposal to reduce tariffs for most of the manufactured goods to no more than 30 per cent, I am happy to inform you that we are now making steady progress to fulfil this goal.

I hope that this meeting in Bangkok will not only reaffirm our commitment towards Afta, but will renew our sense of cooperation in a larger context and will shift the implementation of the Cept Scheme for Afta into a higher gear. While nothing that there remains a number of issues to be resolved, I am confident that if we put the long-term and collective interest of our region as our foremost concern, we shall be able to overcome the minor differences.

Asean needs to adjust its role in response to the fast changing developments in the world economic environment. The European Community has made great strides in their path towards an Economic and Monetary Union, which will govern a market of over 320 million people having the highest purchasing power in the world. The upcoming ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement [Nafta] is expected to create an equally large and dynamic trading area. Nafta is poised to greatly enhance the prospect of the North American economies and attract huge foreign investments to that region. The emergence of former, centrally planned economies and their embrace of capitalism will add a new impetus to world trade, but will also increase our challenge to attract foreign sources of funds. These developments, together with the uncertainty associated with the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, make our task to achieve the Afta objectives all the more necessary and urgent. I believe that only through the opening up of our markets and the pooling of our resources can Asean maintain its attractiveness to local and foreign investors, and thus improve our position in the global production process and world trade.

Turning to Indochina, the opening up of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam to foreign investment is a significant initial step in the path towards integrating Indochina into the world economy. I am sure that Asean members recognise the importance of this development, and will lend our assistance in this crucial integration process. Indeed, the enlarged economic linkages and interdependence will serve as a binding force for Southeast Asian nations in the maintenance and promotion of regional peace and prosperity.

Individually, Asean member countries have been making remarkable progress. I believe our countries have reached a stage where we can embark on a substantial and meaningful economic cooperation. We have already agreed on the underlying philosophy and the necessity of Afta. Now is the time to bring about concrete results. I would, therefore, like to call upon all the Asean member countries to put our efforts together to ensure that implementation of the Cept scheme begins on 1 January 1993 as planned.

Finally, I would like to close with an observation that Afta would not only support growth and stronger competition in the world trade system, but I believe it will also serve as a foundation for a more far-reaching cooperation among Asean.

Japan

Proposed U.S. Patent System Reform Hailed

OW1209033492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry on Saturday acclaimed a proposed revamping of the U.S. patent system which would make it more harmonious with the prevailing world practice.

"The rapid globalization of corporate activities has made it a priority to harmonize each country's patent policies," a ministry official said.

"The U.S. move shows that Washington has realized that it serves to protect intellectual property rights to follow Japan and European nations in adopting the 'first-to-file' principle."

A U.S. Commerce Department panel recommended the government scrap its traditional "first-to-invent" formula in granting patents and adopt the more internationally common "first-to-file" model.

The recommendation is in line with a pledge made by Washington in the July follow-up meeting to the bilateral structural impediments initiative talks in Tokyo.

The ministry official, however, said the switch is unlikely to make a major dent on the increasing patent disputes between U.S. and Japanese enterprises.

Chino Says G-7 To Discuss Russian Debt

OW1409100592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO— A deferral of Russian debt will be high on the agenda at a meeting of top finance officials from the group of seven (G-7) industrial nations in Washington this weekend, a top Finance Ministry official said Monday.

Tadao Chino, vice finance minister for international affairs, made the comment when he met Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa at Miyazawa's official residence, ministry officials said.

Briefing Miyazawa on issues to be taken up at a series of international monetary meetings starting in Washington this weekend, Chino said the G-7 meeting will be preceded by a gathering of government creditors to Russia on Monday and Tuesday.

There has been speculation that the creditors' group, known as the Paris Club, may agree on deferring Russian debt repayments at the two-day meeting.

The G-7 meeting will be followed by semiannual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank that will last for nearly a week.

The G-7 groups Japan, the United States, Germany, Britain, France, Italy, and Canada.

GSDF Corps Formed for Peacekeeping Mission

OW1309091492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 13 KYODO—Six hundred military engineers in the Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) gathered at a garrison in Itami, Hyogo Prefecture, Sunday to mark the formation of a contingent to join United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia.

Defense Agency Chief Sohei Miyashita told the corps at a ceremony that its duties marked a new page in the history of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and called on it to build public appreciation and confidence in the SDF through its endeavors.

Some 800 riot police were on the alert around the garrison. About 100 protesters demonstrated against the overseas deployment of the SDF outside the garrison.

Following the UN request for the dispatch of 683 Japanese peacekeepers to Cambodia, the government last Tuesday approved a plan to send more than 1,800 military and civilian personnel, including substitutes and the crews of the planes and ships that will transport the troops.

On Friday, Miyashita issued an order for the SDF to deploy the troops.

The order came about three months after the Diet passed a controversial law allowing the SDF to join UN peacekeeping operations. The Cambodia mission is Japan's first overseas deployment of ground troops since the end of World War II.

The GSDF engineering corps will repair roads and bridges in Cambodia. Japan's peacekeeping operations in the war-torn country expire at the end of October 1993.

The first batch of troops will leave for Cambodia on Thursday. The main corps will leave on October 13.

Miyashita said at a press conference at the garrison that the agency is considering drafting guidelines for the use of weapons by GSDF personnel during the mission.

The engineering troops will be allowed to carry handguns and rifles for self-defense. Under ordinary circumstances they are not expected to carry the firearms.

Miyashita said the members will have the weapons to protect their own lives. He said it is better to make specific guidelines for their use, for instance, if they face danger, the troops should try to persuade attackers to leave and then shoot in the air.

'Accidents' Believed 'Unlikely'

OW1309132092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 13 KYODO—The commander of a Japanese peacekeeping mission to be dispatched to Cambodia said Sunday that he believes it unlikely that accidents will occur forcing his troops to use weapons.

Lt. Col. Takashi Watanabe said he "himself thinks such unexpected accidents will not probably happen" during the six months the troops are scheduled to stay in Cambodia beginning in late October.

He made the remarks at a news conference at a garrison in Itami, Hyogo Prefecture, near Osaka, after a ceremony marking the formation of the contingent of some 600 engineers from the Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF).

When asked about the timing of drafting guidelines for the use of weapons by the GSDF personnel during the mission, Watanabe said, "we must decide seriously what to do in case of unexpected accidents."

Defense Agency Chief Sohei Miyashita told a news conference earlier in the day that his agency is considering drafting guidelines for the use of weapons by GSDF personnel during the mission.

The engineering troops will be allowed to carry handguns and rifles for self-defense. Under ordinary circumstances they are not expected to carry the firearms.

Asked whether the Japanese troops would be provided with too much luxury on the mission since they will have recreation facilities like video theaters, Watanabe replied the facilities are "reasonable" although it is "a matter of balance with other nations' troops."

Watanabe also said he considers it difficult to win a consensus from Japanese people about the peacekeeping mission, but he hopes they will understand the mission through media reports on their work in Cambodia.

MITI's Watanabe Returns From 10-Day Tour

OW1209061092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe returned home early Saturday after a 10-day tour of Southeast Asian nations.

After visiting the Philippines and Malaysia for talks with key government officials, Watanabe attended an annual conference of the 15-nation Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation group in Bangkok, which finished a two-day schedule Friday.

Army Link to 'Comfort Women' Admitted in Court

OW1409115292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Japan admitted in court Monday that the Imperial Army was involved in managing women forced to provide sex to Japanese soldiers during World War II.

The government's admission was in documents submitted to a Tokyo district court hearing in a suit by 41 relatives and surviving Koreans conscripted as prostitutes or soldiers during the war. They are seeking 800 million yen in damages from the state.

The documents acknowledge the existence of prostitution for the Army and the Army's participation in managing the health of the prostitutes, known in Japan as "comfort women."

In December, 35 Koreans, including former soldiers, forced laborers and "comfort women," sued the state, demanding 700 million yen in compensation. In April six more Korean former "comfort women" filed suit, demanding 20 million each for wartime abuses.

Japan admitted the long-suspected Army involvement in July when it released the results of a study conducted by the Defense Agency and related ministries and agencies, prompted by a professor's discovery of similar documents in the Defense Agency's library.

Tokyo previously said private concerns were responsible for recruiting "comfort women." The government says it has no evidence that the women were forced into prostitution.

Historians estimate up to 200,000 Asian women, mostly from the Korean peninsula, which was ruled by Japan as a colony from 1910 to 1945, were forced to work as frontline prostitutes for Japanese soldiers.

Kanemaru Urged To Appear for Sagawa Case

OW1209010692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—Prosecutors have urged powerful politician Shin Kanemaru to submit to questioning over a dubious 500 million yen donation from the scandal-ridden Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., sources said Saturday.

Kanemaru, 77, has reportedly refused to comply. Prosecutors say questioning him is essential and they intend to do so next week, the sources said.

Kanemaru offered his resignation as Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) vice president on August 27 after admitting he received an undeclared 500 million yen from the now-defunct parcel delivery company.

Kanemaru, head of the LDP's largest faction and instrumental in bringing Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to power, acknowledged he received the money from Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, as a goodwill gift shortly before the House of Representatives election in February 1990.

The political funds control law prohibits politicians from receiving 1.5 million yen or more a year from any individual. Violators face imprisonment of up to three years or up to 200,000 yen in fines.

Reporters have been vigilant outside Kanemaru's house in Motoazabu in downtown Tokyo where he has confined himself since announcing his resingation.

Kanemaru is among about 10 parliamentary members reportedly believed to have received about a total of 2.15 billion yen in contributions from Watanabe, who has been indicted on charges of aggravated breach of trust for causing major financial damage to the company.

Prosecutors have questioned Kiyoshi Kaneko, governor of Niigata prefecture, who formally resigned from the post on September 9 following allegations he has received 300 million yen in undeclared donations from the Sagawa Kyubin group.

Economists Not Expecting 'Immediate' Rate Cut

OW1109122292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—The Bank of Japan's [BOJ] quarterly business survey is only a belated confirmation of glum economic conditions, economists said Friday, arguing the findings are unlikely to prod the central bank into making an immediate interest rate cut.

The widely watched survey, known as "Tankan," showed business confidence among major manufacturing companies was as low in August as the trough during the downturn in the early 1980s following the second oil crisis.

However, economists point out the survey was conducted before an economic rescue package was announced at the end of August, which triggered a powerful rally in the stock market.

"The survey was taken at the bottom of the equity market crisis," said Russell Jones, senior economist at UBS Phillips and Drew [UBS P and D] International Ltd.

"I think that things have changed a little bit since the survey was taken," Jones said.

The index for business confidence dropped to minus 37 in August from minus 24 in May, a deeper plunge than many analysts had expected.

Yukio Yanbe, chief economist at Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, said the figure shows "the economy is in really bad shape."

Yanbe said demand sagged sharply in the three months through August, depressing production and slowing inventory adjustments.

But he also argued the fiscal stimulus package, which contained 10.7 trillion yen in fiscal spending, has changed the situation.

Economists say the survey results are unlikely to put a big chill on the equity market because poor findings had been widely anticipated.

"I don't think the survey readings will cast a pall on the stock market," said Yoichi Tazawa, an economist at Nomura Research Institute.

"Investors are still trying to absorb the full impact of the fiscal package," he said.

Although the benchmark Nikkei index dropped 800.78 points to 18,102.69 on Friday, partly in a reaction to the Tankan results, it is just a "necessary correction," said Jones of UBS P and D.

Many economists said they believe the central bank will cut the benchmark interest rate again to spur the economy, but are not looking for an immediate move.

"Another cut in the official discount rate is now guaranteed," said Masaru Takagi, chief economist at Fuji Research Institute Corp.

Jones agreed, saying, "The conditions are still consistent with another interest rate cut."

He pointed to conditions such as tamed inflation and banks tightening their lending stance, as well as continued weakness of the economy.

Jones said the business confidence index probably hit the bottom in August, and will improve by the next survey in November.

But he said further monetary easing is necessary "because the recovery process will be very weak."

Nomura's Tazawa said it is not certain whether the BOJ will cut the benchmark lending rate again.

He said the advantages of a further cut are quite dubious, considering the aggressive monetary easing since July 1991 has failed to prop up the economy.

The central bank has lowered the benchmark lending fee to 3.25 percent from 6.0 percent in five rate cuts.

However, Tazawa said there is a good chance the BOJ will move to lower the rate in coordination with the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, which is expected to reduce the discount rate before long.

He said a cut in the rate will not give a big thrust to the economy, whose recovery he says depends more on the effects of the government's fiscal package.

Takashi Kiuchi, chief economist at the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, warned against a reaction to the recent euphoria in the stock market.

"The time will come when the market realizes that the recent upswing has been merely a product of psychological boosting effects of the package," he said.

The current monetary policy sits on a delicate balance between the poor conditions of the real economy and surging expectations for an upturn, Kiuchi said.

Kiuchi said the BOJ will cut the rate if the economy shows signs of developing a major slackening again before a bona fide recovery starts.

In that case, the cut will probably come after the expected Group of Seven meeting of economic policy makers in mid-September or when the government starts compiling a supplementary budget in November, he said.

Hata Says German Rate Cuts Reflect G-7 Accord

OW1409120992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata praised the German central bank's decision Monday to cut its key interest rates, which he said was in line with the latest international agreements.

The German Bundesbank announced earlier Monday it will cut the official discount rate by 0.5 percentage point to 8.25 percent and the Lombard rate by 0.25 percentage point to 9.50 percent, both effective Tuesday.

Hata told reporters the German rate cut and the realignment of the European monetary system reflected agreements reached at the April meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) finance ministers and central bank governors and also at the G-7 summit in Munich in July.

Touching on the Japanese discount rate, Hata said there is no need to cut it again since market interest rates are already at substantially low levels, affected by the last five discount rate cuts.

As for currency exchange rates, he expects volatility led by the German mark may yet occur but this largely depends on the result of the French referendum on the Maastricht Treaty.

Separately, a high-ranking Finance Ministry official told the press the German rate cuts came as the nation's economic recovery is lagging, which may have a serious impact on the overall European Community economy.

Also speaking separately to reporters, International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe said the German rate cuts would contribute to stabilizing European currencies and also the world economy.

As for the effect on Japanese credit policy, Watanabe said monetary authorities would decide this for themselves.

Ozaki: Tokyo Not To Follow German Rate Cut

OW1409074892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0652 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—Vice Finance Minister Mamoru Ozaki said Monday the surprise news that Germany will cut interest rates will not warrant a similar move in Japan.

Ozaki told reporters that the German move "aims to realign European currencies by stemming the lop-sided advance of the mark." "This, however, will not inspire us to alter our monetary policy," he said.

The European Community (EC) announced Sunday that the German central bank will cut interest rates for the first time since late 1987 to give badly-needed breathing space for other European countries and the United States, which have been hard-pressed in defending their own currencies with the mark's rise.

Tadao Chino, vice finance minister for international affairs, applauded the German decision as "timely" and "proving that policy coordination among European Community (EC) nations is going well."

The planned cut, expected to be announced after a meeting later in the day of governors of the Bundesbank, Germany's independent central bank, will have a favorable impact on the September 20 French referendum on the Maastricht Treaty on political, economic, and monetary union of the community.

Chino also said lower interest rates in Germany, which are likely to boost attraction of the U.S. dollar and other major currencies against the mark, will not drag down the yen, which has been benefited from the mark's strength against the dollar.

"The yen will not face as much pressure as the mark. The yen is strong enough (to weather the event)," he said.

Tax Breaks Urged for Meeting Emission Standards

OW1009093892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—The Transport Ministry on Thursday proposed tax breaks for businesses using vehicles meeting nitrogen oxide emission standards and for those that install elevators and escalators for people with physical disabilities at public facilities as part of a fiscal 1993 tax reform.

The 59-point proposal covers a transport-related tax reform for the year starting next April 1, ministry officials said.

It calls for tax breaks for businesses in designated areas switching from conventional vehicles to those meeting the special law for reducing nitrogen oxide emissions and those introducing electric, methanol-powered, and other low-emission vehicles.

The ministry also proposed tax breaks for businesses introducing elevators, escalators, and vehicles with lifts for the physically handicapped at train stations, airports, and other public facilities.

Number of Senior Citizens Hits 'Record High'

OW1409074592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO—The estimated number of people aged 65 or over hit a record high of about 16.22 million as of September 15, which is a public holiday in honor of the elderly, the Management and Coordination Agency said in a survey released Monday.

The survey, compiled by the agency on the basis of the national census and about 10 other statistics papers, said the number of elderly accounts for 13 percent of Japan's population of about 124 million.

The year-on-year increase in the number of elderly persons was up 0.5 percentage point, or 690,000, from September 15 last year, the survey said.

Of the 16.22 million elderly, men total about 6.59 million and women 9.63 million.

One in four Japanese people is expected to be aged 65 or over in 2020, the survey said.

The survey also touched on the leisure time of elderly people, saying men between 65 and 69 spent an average of eight hours and nine minutes on hobbies and entertainment in 1991, 36 minutes more than 10 years before.

Women aged between 65 and 69 spent six hours and 51 minutes on hobbies and entertainment, only two minutes more than 10 years before.

North Korea

U.S. Remarks on North's Arms Buildup Criticized

SK1409100592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] According to a report, the South Korean Defense Ministry and the U.S. Heritage Foundation's Institute of Asian Affairs are overheated with black propaganda on the North's arms buildup and so forth. Timed to coincide with this, in its 1992 Joint Military Net Assessment, the U.S. Defense Department noted that our Republic will develop nuclear weapons in the near future. This report points out that it is still necessary, therefore, to maintain and reinforce the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea.

This is an act of misleading public opinion in a bid to conceal troop reinforcement maneuvers and to legalize maneuvers for northward aggressive war provocations. This is nothing other than an insidious political smear campaign.

The bellicose U.S. circles and South Korean antinational elements are running amok with black propaganda by recklessly concocting groundless and unreliable materials. This is indeed alarming.

Such an anti-Republic smear campaign, staged before the upcoming eighth North-South high-level talks, which will give an impetus to implementation of the North-South agreement, again reveals the malicious intention of the United States and the South Korean puppets, who do not want Korea's reunification but only pursue its permanent division.

It is a fact widely known to world people that the ones adhering to an actual arms buildup on the Korean peninsula are none other than the United States and the South Korean authorities. Furthermore, in July and August, the South Korean authorities decided to drag in 37 AH-64 attack helicopters and 775 Hellfire missiles from the United States and $168 million worth of medium-size transport aircrafts from Spain, thus ignoring the provision on nonaggression in the North-South agreement. They are also maneuvering to drag in Pioneer pilotless reconnaissance airplanes, AWACS planes, and Patriot missiles. In addition, the South Korean authorities decided to purchase within a few years 120 F-16 fighter-bombers amounting to $5.2 billion from the United States. They concluded a contract last January with France to purchase 1 billion francs worth of Mistral missiles.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army recently staged the Focus Lens war exercise, which is merely another guise of the Team Spirit joint military exercise, and, following this, they waged joint night maritime mobilization exercise.

Moreover, Lilley, assistant U.S. defense secretary for security affairs, made threatening remarks. He said that there is a possibility of resuming the Team Spirit joint military exercise, thus further straining the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Just as a thief calling "stop thief!" the bellicose U.S. circles and the South Korean antinational elements are misleading public opinion by concocting a fictitious report on our nonexistent so-called arms buildup.

This is a vicious provocative act to damage the authority of our Republic and is an intolerable challenge to our people's aspiration for peaceful reunification. It is a stereotype tactic and adamantly bad habit of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to unreasonably slander and provoke others who have nothing to do with the crimes they have committed.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities, not discarding the bad habits of smearing and fabricating, continuously advance toward aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula, they will not be able to avoid the greater denunciation of our people and peace-loving people of the world who treasure justice and conscience.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should stop the foolish act of slandering and provoking others and should suspend their reckless arms buildup maneuvers. They should end provocations against our Republic.

Peace Committee Denounces U.S. 'Submarine Base'

SK1409052092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 14 Sep 92

["Korean National Peace Committee Appeals to World To Struggle Against U.S. Nuclear Bases in South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—The Korean National Peace Committee in a statement Sunday appealed to the world peaceloving people and governments, political parties and organisations of all countries to lift voices protesting against the United States and the South Korean authorities who have clandestinely built a nuclear submarine base in South Korea and are now bringing nuclear submarines there and to extend solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The statement said:

Even after the United States and the South Korean authorities announced that there is no nukes in South Korea as nuclear weapons have been withdrawn from South Korea, they continue introducing submarines loaded with nuclear weapons in secrecy. This is an unpardonable crime of hoodwinking our nation and the world peaceloving people.

Furthermore, the South Korean authorities who signed the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization have rendered South Korea as a U.S. nuclear base, following its nuclear war moves. This is an intolerable perfidy to our side and the whole nation.

The United States and the South Korean rulers, feeling a guilty conscience, are still obstinately refusing to accept a simultaneous overall inspection of the North and the South proposed by our side.

They should discard the old mode of thinking of the Cold War era, dismantle nuclear bases in South Korea and withdraw nuclear weapons at once.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should know that if they resort to new nuclear war moves, while continually introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the ensuring consequences.

South's Treatment of Former County Head Scored

SK1409062292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 14 Sep 92

["A High-Handed Outrage of Fascists"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the fact that the South Korean authorities recently walked away Han Chun-su, former Yongi County "head", who had exposed the involvement of government power in the last "general elections".

Though Han had said he would voluntarily appear at the prosecution if his personal safety was guaranteed, the South Korean authorities let more than 30 policemen swarm into the Democratic Party building and walk him off.

Such outrage of the South Korean rulers could not be done even by the infamous "Fifth Republic" dictator. It is an illegal fascist outrage which can be perpetrated only by a military fascist tyrant who knows nothing about law and politics but is used to fascist bayonet-brandishing, the analyst says, and continues:

The South Korean authorities walked off Han, while leaving alone those who should have been arrested and punished. This was motivated by a crafty trick to play down the meaning of his statement and keep in the dark the inside story of the criminal, power-backed "elections" at any cost.

But the gimlet cannot be concealed in a bag.

The police intrusion into the building of an opposition party and the arrest of Han showed clearly once again that the "Democratic Liberal Party" is a group of fascists bereft of reason and ignorant of elementary law and politics, and there is not the slightest change in their criminal intention to remain in power by brandishing the bayonet and by any means backed by power and money. The "DLP" clan must give up the criminal design to remain in power, apologize for the power-backed, fraudulent "elections" as unanimously demanded by the people, dissolve the "DLP" at once and face judgement by history.

Kim Il-song Receives Overseas Korean Delegation

SK1209132192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received a congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and director of CHOSON SINBO, to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a home visiting group of Chongnyon officials led by Kim Tae-hui, a delegation of Chongnyon officials led by Chu Yong-sik, a delegation of officials of the business association of Chongnyon led by Kwak Chong-ung, a delegation of Chongnyon branch officials led by Pak Yun-ki and a delegation of bereaved families of patriotic martyrs of Chongnyon led by Choe Chae-chong, staying in the socialist homeland.

Present there were Yun Ki-pok and officials concerned.

On the occasion the members of the congratulatory group, visiting group and delegations presented President Kim

Il-song with a floral basket carrying the loyalty of the Chongnyon officials and the 700 thousand compatriots in Japan and wished him good health and long life.

President Kim Il-song warmly received the members and had a cordial conversation with them.

He gave a luncheon for them.

Namibian President Nujoma Continues Visit

Kim Il-song Calls On Nujoma

SK1309113392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 13 visited President Sam Nujoma of the Republic of Namibia at the guest house.

Present there were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and other officials concerned.

President Kim Il-song was greeted there by President Sam Nujoma and his party.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly conversation with President Sam Nujoma.

President Sam Nujoma expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song for the warm hospitality.

President Kim Il-song greeted President Sam Nujoma at parting.

Nujoma Addresses Banquet

SK1109122192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Speech by Namibian President Sam Nujoma at a banquet arranged by President Kim Il-song at Kumsusan Hall in Pyongyang on 11 September]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA)—Namibian President Sam Nujoma made a speech at a banquet arranged by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall today. [passage omitted]

In this era of rapid changes, we in Namibia have been following the bold efforts being made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the last two years.

In the current complex state of transition in the international political and economic environment that is fraught with dangers, it is important for our two countries to participate actively in the setting up of the new agenda for the construction of a just and equitable world order. As it is said, "one chop stick can easily be broken at a dinner table but two chop sticks are difficult to break," unity, therefore, means strength.

The Namibian Government gives its unqualified support to the high-level talks and welcomes progress being made through the joint efforts of the leaders and peoples concerned resulting from the agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and exchanges.

It is our earnest hope that you, Comrade President will continue to lead the people of your country towards the peaceful reunification of the two Koreas on the precepts of justice and mutual tolerance and on the basis of the principles of independence, peace, and national unity.

In doing so, you are fulfiling the desire to promote peace, stability, and secure an environment necessary for political consolidation and economic development.

We also noted with satisfaction that an agreement has been reached on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and welcome the willingness of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to allow regular inspections of its facilities in the interest of peace and cooperation.

We look forward to the results of the 8th round of talks which you will be holding in Pyongyang from 15-18 September, 1992. This cannot but fill us with hope that in this era of conciliation and mutual accomodation, all outstanding obstacles will be resolved through negotiations and compromise. [passage omitted]

At this juncture, I would like to, on behalf of the Namibian people and indeed on my own behalf, to kindly extend to you an invitation to visit the Republic of Namibia at your convenience. May I also take this opportunity, on behalf of the Namibian people, to express once again our profound thanks for the support given to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] during the long years of struggle and for the present warm and constructive bilateral relations.

Trade Agreement Signed

SK1409135292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—A trade agreement was signed between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Namibia in Pyongyang on September 14.

The agreement was signed by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, on behalf of the DPRK Government and Ben Amathila, minister of trade and industry, on behalf of the Namibian Government.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Kim Pyong-ki, DPRK ambassador to Namibia, and on the other side were Pendukeny Ithana, minister of youth and sports, and Eddie Amkongo, permanent secretary of the State House.

Namibian President Ends Visit

SK1409052892 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0451 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—President Sam Nujoma of the Republic of Namibia left here Monday by special plane after paying an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and officials concerned saw off the president and his party at the airport.

A farewell function took place there.

President Sam Nujoma, accompanied by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Thousands of people in Pyongyang warmly farewelled the goodwill mission of the Namibian people, waving Korean and Namibian flags and bunches of flowers at the airport.

Reception Held for Visiting Guinean Minister

SK1309100292 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0806 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a reception at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Saturday evening for the visiting government delegation of the Republic of Guinea headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ibrahima Sylla.

Addressing the reception, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said:

Today the Guinean people are energetically striving to achieve national unity and the country's political stability, realize self-sufficiency in food by developing agriculture and boost the country's economy in accordance with the program of national reconstruction under the guidance of respected His Excellency President Lansana Conte.

We highly appreciate the efforts of the Guinean Government for achieving peace and prosperity while pursuing an independent, nonaligned foreign policy and always extend firm solidarity with it.

He expressed the belief that the bonds of fraternal friendship between the two countries would continue to develop in the future, too.

Head of the delegation Ibrahima Sylla spoke next.

Guinea is watching with keen interest the efforts bent by the Korean people for the development and independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song, he said, and went on:

The Government of the Republic of Guinea and His Excellency President Lansana Conte highly estimate your endeavours.

The Korean people have accepted the inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which shows that Korea values peace and security of the world and human lives and respects the desire for living in a world free from nuclear holocaust.

He stressed the need to strengthen mutual cooperation between the two countries for socio-economic development.

Talks Held With Guinean Delegation

SK1409050692 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0440 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—Talks between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Guinea were held Sunday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu and other officials concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ibrahima Sylla and Guinean Ambassador to Korea Abou Camara.

At the talks both sides informed each other of their countries' situation and discussed a series of issues of common concern before reaching an identity of views.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Chang Chol Meets Indian Information Official

SK1409053392 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0454 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Chang Chol had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Sunday with Girija Vyas, deputy minister of information and broadcasting of India, who has come to Korea as a guest of honor to the third Pyongyang film festival of nonaligned and other developing countries.

Present there were Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Kwon Hyok-pong, who is vice-chairman of the festival organizing committee, and Indian Ambassador to Korea Shehkholen Kipgen.

Chang Chol Meets Malaysian, Bangladesh Guests

SK1209053692 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0454 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)—Vice-premier Chang Chol met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Friday with Tengku Mizan Zainal Abidin ibni Sultan Mahmud al Muktafi Billah

Shah, the crown prince of Terengganu, Malaysia, and president of the Asia-Pacific taekwon-do federation, and his party visiting Korea as an honorary guest to the 8th world taekwon-do championship.

Chang Chol on the same day met the government cultural delegation of Bangladesh headed by Minister of State for Culture Jahanara Begum and had a talk with it in a friendly atmosphere.

He met and had a friendly talk with Hang Choon, minister of culture of the State of Cambodia, who is participating in the third Pyongyang film festival of non-aligned and other developing countries as an honorary guest.

DPRK, Bangladesh Sign Cultural Agreement

SK1209053792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)—A cultural exchange plan between the Governments of the DPRK and Bangladesh for 1992- 1994 was signed here Friday.

Present on the Korean side at the signing ceremony were Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Chong Chun-ki, Vice-minister of Culture and Art Kim Chun-han, Vice-chairman of the State Commission of Physical Culture and Sports Hwang Pong-yong, Vice-chairperson of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Chon Yon-ok and other officials concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the government cultural delegation of Bangladesh headed by Minister of State for Culture Jahanara Begum.

Mozambican Delegation Concludes Five-Day Visit

SK1309094792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party headed by Feliciano Salomao Gundana, secretary general of the Central Committee of the party, left here Saturday for home after a five-day visit to Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae, Kim Il-song Higher Party School, the Grand People's Study House and the University of National Economy and laid a wreath in the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong.

Government Hosts Banquet Marking 44th Anniversary

SK1009072792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA)—The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture today on the occasion of the 44th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Present there were Yi Chong-ok and Pak Song-chol, Politburo members of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee and vice-presidents, Yon Hyong-muk, Politburo member of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, and other senior officials of the party and the government.

The members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan led by Pak Chae-o, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, visiting the homeland to celebrate the 44th founding anniversary of the DPRK, Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taekwon-do Federation, overseas Koreans and O Il-min, chief of the Pyongyang mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front, were also present.

Invited were foreign diplomatic envoys, foreign embassy officials to Korea, Feliciano Salomao Gundana, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, and foreign guests staying here.

Yi Chong-ok made a speech at the banquet.

He said that the DPRK has covered a road of vigorous development along a course of independence indicated by the chuche idea and powerfully promoted the revolution and construction and performed great feats in shaping the destiny of our people and in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country over the past 40 odd years since the proclamation of its birth.

The socialism built by us, he declared, is a solid socialism in which the entire people form a strong driving force of the revolution, singleheartedly united around the party and the leader, and a superior socialism centred on the popular masses in which everything of society serves them.

The government of our Republic will, in the future, too, firmly adhere to the revolutionary principles in all domains of the revolution and construction, keeping a tight hold on the general line of our party on pushing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, while strengthening the people's power and constantly enhancing its function and role among the road indicated by the chuche idea, and will successfully accomplish the cause of socialism by carrying through the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in national defence under the banner of chuche.

Difficulties and obstacles still lie in the way of national reunification but the DPRK Government and our people will firmly maintain the stand of national independence and the principle of great national unity and make strenuous efforts to implement the points of agreement between the North and the South and bend all efforts to accomplish the cause of national reunification through confederacy.

The DPRK Government and our people will, in the future, too, develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries, nonaligned countries and all the countries which are friendly to our country in conformity with the idea of independence, peace and friendship and will make all efforts to build a free and peaceful, new world without any domination and subjugation, in firm unity with the world peaceloving forces.

Nonaligned Document Supports Korean Reunification

SK1209051992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA)—The final document adopted at the 10th non-aligned summit conference, referring to the Korean question, says:

Heads of state and government expressed apprehensions over the division of the Korean peninsula and reaffirmed support for the aspirations of the Korean people to reunify the country on the basis of the three principles clarified in the July 4, 1972, North-South joint statement.

They welcomed with satisfaction the "agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and exchange" and "joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" which came into effect on February 19, 1992.

And they expressed the hope that the implementation of this comprehensive peace proposal would contribute to the common prosperity of the Korean people and to the strengthening of peace and security in the Northeast Asian region.

Noting that a joint study should be made to find out the ways to eradicate the inequalities in the information and communication system, the document welcomes the decision that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will play host to the 4th conference of information ministers of non-aligned countries in Pyongyang in 1993, and calls upon all the non-aligned countries to take an active part in the conference.

Kim Nak-chung Arrest Called 'Fabricated Drama'

SK1009091592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0027 GMT 10 Sep 92

[NODONG SINMUN 10 September commentary: "A Clumsily Designed Ruse to Dodge a Crisis"]

[Text] South Korea's Agency for National Security Planning [NSP], which has recently arrested and placed in custody Kim Nak-chung, former chairman of the Party of the Masses, vice president of the Peaceful Unification Research Society, and adviser to the Council for Democratic Reform and Social Progress [Minsahyop]; his family; Sim Kum-sok, adviser to the Minsahyop and secretary of the Party of the Masses; No Chung-son, secretary general of the Peaceful Unification Research Society; and Kwon Tu-yong, director of the Party of the Masses management committee, on charges of violating the National Security Law, announced on 7 September what is called an interim report on the results of an investigation into the Kim Nak-chung case, thus kicking up a malicious anticommunist commotion.

In what is termed as an interim report on the results of an investigation, the NSP, a den of espionage and machinations, announced a fabricated report that Kim Nak-chung has been an active spy for the past 36 years following his voluntary visit to the North in 1956, where he had been trained as an espionage agent.

He was also described as having received a large amount of operational funds from the North which he spent to support Party of the Masses candidates during general elections for the 14th National Assembly, as having received instructions to form a new political party in preparation for the upcoming presidential election, and as groping for ways to wage a struggle during the election.

It can only be said to be a worthless scenario, too poor in its plot as an anticommunist machination drama.

It is common knowledge not only among the South Korean people, but also among the people of the world that Kim Nak-chung has made public statements in South Korean publications about his voluntary visit to the North in 1956 and that he has long carried on legal political and dissident activities in search of the country's reunification.

Now, all of a sudden, the NSP began to noisily babble that he is a residential spy for us. This is nonsense.

In a bid to give credibility to their fabricated case and prove that Kim Nak-chung is a spy, the NSP created a scene of producing as evidence wireless communications equipment, a shortwave radio, correspondence, a pistol and bullets, and poison claimed to have been dug out from under a terrace at his house where soy sauce crocks are placed and a spot close to Paltang dike in Kyonggi Province.

None of these things, easily fabricated in the recesses of the NSP building, can serve as proof of his being a spy. Kim Nak-chung's family and his secretary at Minsahyop said that the espionage case announced at a press conference was nothing but a ploy the NSP needed to reaffirm its own raison d'etre.

Kim Nak-chung's wife and daughter said that before taking him away, the NSP had thoroughly ransacked everything in the house, including desks, but had found nothing to implicate him and that now the NSP is saying things that are contradictory to its earlier statement, babbling about proof.

They then asked why the NSP did not allow family members to witness the second search of the house, during which the NSP claimed to have found some evidence.

As facts show, the so-called Kim Nak-chung espionage case announced by the South Korean ruling clique is a complete fictitious and fabricated drama without a bit of truth and justification, as well as a malicious sham written in the recesses of the NSP.

A U.S. daily quoted a former South Korean intelligence agent now living in Chicago as admitting that espionage cases in South Korea are being churned out whenever necessary by an NSP section in charge of spy drama.

Concocting stratagems whenever they have found themselves in trouble and diverting the public attention to elsewhere is a hackneyed trick employed by the South Korean ruling clique.

With the year-end presidential election quickly approaching, the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] force in power is now rocked to its core. The DLP force's shelving of the election for the heads of the autonomous government bodies has thrown the rival parties into a fierce verbal war and has paralyzed the National Assembly even from its first session. The revelation of the government offices' involvement in corrupt vote-buying activities in Yongi County, South Chungchong Province, was followed by corruption and irregularities, including the uncovering of the swindling scheme involving the land of the Defense Intelligence Command, which is seen as the greatest scandal ever to surface in the final days of the Sixth Republic, escalating into a great political uproar.

In addition, the DLP's internal disputes and feuds, coupled with the worsening economic catastrophe evidenced by the collapse of the stock exchange, and the demise of small- and medium-sized industrial firms, have plunged South Korea into a total crisis covering the political, economic, and social sectors as a whole.

Such a crisis facing the ruling clique has generated a great deal of negative reaction to the DLP regime's strategy for the presidential election. Although the DLP has nominated Kim Yong-sam, who has no alternative at all and is rejected by the people as its presidential candidate, it has no reason to boastfully state that he will emerge victorious in the scramble for the great power.

Under such circumstances, the people are anticipating that the ruling force in power will again stage a shocking stratagem of any kind as they have been doing and as their predecessors have done in the past. Not disappointing them, the ruling force in power has raised the curtain to the political stratagem with what is known as the Kim Nak-chung espionage case.

In retrospect, the fabrication of shocking stratagems has been the typical ruse of dodging a crisis employed by the ruling dictatorial force. Setting aside the Syngman Rhee dictatorial period, whenever a wholesale crisis was imminent, the Pak Chong-hui dictator fabricated a countless number of stratagems, including the incident of the operation to communize the South, the abduction of Kim Tae-chung, and the 15 August assassination incident, to use them as a means to overcome a crisis.

Chon Tu-hwan's Fifth Republic dictatorial force and the DLP ruling force currently in power exceed their predecessors when it comes to the fabrication of stratagems. They have fabricated the plot for the assassination of Chon Tu-hwan, the incident of student spies who infiltrated into campus while studying abroad, the blowing up of the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu, and the construction of a dam on Mt. Kumgang. In particular, the fabricated disappearance of a passenger plane shortly before the presidential election toward the end of 1987 is a case in point.

It is not difficult to guess what the DLP ruling force seeks to achieve behind the fictitious, strategic commotion called the espionage case of Kim Nak-chung. They are now scheming to prolong the DLP's stay in power by suppressing and obliterating the democratic forces aspiring for reunification, including the opposition parties, the anti-DLP dissident forces, the youth, student, and labor circles that might rebel against them in the president election expected to be held toward the end of the year, and rig once again the election through corruption and irregularities.

The Kim Nak-chung espionage incident is a product of such a plot. It is also a foolish attempt to keep our patriotic position and effort to open the door to peace in the nation and reunification by sincerely implementing the North-South agreement from exercising great influence at home and abroad, to trample underfoot the points of agreement between the North and South, and ultimately cover up their splittist and treacherous true colors by preposterously slandering and traducing us while babbling about directives from the North or funds offered by the North.

With such a fictitious, fabricated drama they can cheat no one, nor can they get away with the crimes they have committed.

No matter how much they may try to traduce us and obliterate the democratic forces in South Korea that aspire for reunification with fictitious, fabricated drama, they can cheat no one.

The Minsahyop and Kim Nak-chung's defense counsels filed suit against the NSP for illegally arresting Kim Nak-chung and his family without warrant and preventing the defense lawyers from seeing him.

Even the opposition parties and the dissident organizations branded the fabricated incident as a brazen-faced political ruse.

The South Korean ruling clique should abandon the foolish trick of using the clumsy stratagem as an instrument in staying in power, set free those who are unjustly arrested and detained without delay, and step down from the position of power immediately after apologizing to the whole nation for their antinational, antireunification crimes.

All the fellow countrymen, who are vigorously accelerating the great march with the will to open the door to reunification before the end of the nineties based on national reconciliation and unity, will not tolerate under any circumstances the anticommunist strategic moves of the South Korean ruling clique, bent on prolonging their stay in power by way of fanning animosity, confrontation, and division.

South Korea

Presence of U.S. Nuclear Submarine Bases Denied

SK1409083792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0823 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea denied Monday having U.S. nuclear warheads or nuclear submarine bases anywhere in its territory.

"There exists no nuclear warhead nor any type of nuclear submarine base on South Korean soil," Defense Ministry spokesman Yun Chang-no said in a statement.

"If North Korea really proposes mutual inspection in a sincere effort to fulfill non-nuclearization on the Korean peninsula and have mutual transparency, we welcome it since it is in conformity with the basic position of the South."

North Korea, through a Foreign Ministry statement, on Sept. 10 accused the South of building and using a nuclear submarine base on Somo Island, near the port of Chinhae, and urged an immediate halt to construction.

North Korea also urged Seoul to grant immediate and complete inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and storage facilities in the South, Yun said.

Economic Cooperation Conditions With North Eased

SK1409010892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea is willing to promote limited economic cooperation with North Korea before the nuclear question is answered if the two sides adopt subsidiary agreements at this week's prime ministers' talks, officials here said Monday.

"The government's basic stance was that there would be no substantial progress in inter-Korean relations without mutual nuclear inspection, but Seoul has decided it is better to go ahead with economic cooperation on a limited scale after the two sides adopt the protocols and put the joint commissions into operation," an official said.

The remarks indicate a change in Seoul's staunch position that Pyongyang must remove suspicion surrounding its secretive nuclear arms program before any improvement in bilateral relations.

"But this does not mean that Seoul has given up on inter-Korean mutual nuclear inspections," this official said.

"The government decided to promote economic exchanges even in a limited form because it believes such moves can be a positive method of solving the nuclear problem," he said.

Seoul and Pyongyang hold their eighth prime ministerial talks Tuesday to Friday in the North Korean capital. A 90-member South Korean delegation headed by Prime Minister Chong Won-sik will cross the border in the truce village of Panmunjom on Tuesday morning.

The chairmen of the inter-Korean Political, Military, and Exchanges and Cooperation Subcommittees will meet Tuesday night for last-minute negotiations on the protocols.

The heads of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission are to meet at the same time.

If the subcommittees fully agree on the text of the protocols, the two sides will adopt them during Wednesday's open session of the prime ministers' talks.

The prime ministers will give keynote speeches at both the open and closed sessions, on Wednesday and Thursday.

South Korea's Chong is expected to urge early resumption of the inter-Korean family reunion project, aborted last August. He is to take up the case of Kim Nak-chung, recently charged with spying for North Korea, and demand that Pyongyang stop trying to subvert the Seoul government.

The southern delegation will return Friday through Panmunjom.

Yi Sang-ok Says ROK, SRV To Establish Ties

SK1109233292 Seoul YONHAP in English 2322 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Vietnam will establish diplomatic relations in December or early next year, Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Friday.

Yi, who is here attending the ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), said it is "a matter of time" that the two countries form formal ties since South Korea has already set up a liaison office in Hanoi.

The exact date for the establishment of diplomatic relations will be worked out after South Korean representative Pak No-su takes up his post in Hanoi in early October, Yi said.

Foreign Minister Returns From APEC Conference

SK1209090692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0811 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok returned home Saturday afternoon from Bangkok where he attended the fourth ministerial conference of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

At an airport press interview, Minister Yi said the APEC conference laid a groundwork for developing the APEC into a formal regional cooperative organization by deciding to establish its permanent secretariat.

Touching on the issue of holding an APEC summit meeting, the foreign minister said the the question will be formally taken up at the fifth APEC ministerial meeting next year.

"The issue of a summit was discussed at informal contacts among the participating ministers, but it was not debated as an official agenda topic of the recent conference," Yi said.

Yeltsin To Deliver KAL Black Box to No Tae-u

SK1209045892 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Sep 92

[YONHAP report from Moscow]

[Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin said that he will deliver to the Republic of Korea the black box from the Korean Airlines passenger plane Flight No. 007, which was shot down by a Soviet fighter in 1983.

President Yeltsin told Russian reporters that the black box of from Korean Airlines 007 had been found in the archives of the Soviet secret police. This is the first time Russian authorities have officially admitted recovery of the black box from KAL 007.

Anatoliy Krasikov, spokesman for the Russian presidential office, said that President Yeltsin also told this to President No Tae-u in a telephone conversation and that President No praised the Russian Government for making this decision.

To Visit ROK Before PRC Visit

SK1209042192 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Report by correspondent Yu O-kyun from Tokyo]

[Text] Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN reported today that Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev made it clear that Russian President Yeltsin is planning to visit only the ROK before his visit to China in December. At a session with the senior editors of the major Russian press yesterday, Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev disclosed that President Yeltsin wants to visit the ROK before the ROK presidential election. He added that the ROK Government is not at all responsible for the postponement of President Yeltsin's visit to the ROK and that President Yeltsin thinks that Japanese-Russian relations and ROK-Russian relations are entirely separate matters.

Visit Discussed Via 'Diplomatic Channels'

SK1209082892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0756 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin made a telephone call to President No Tae-u Thursday evening and expressed the hope he would be able to visit South Korea before the close of this year.

Kim Hak-chun, Chongwadae [presidential residence] spokesman, announced Saturday afternoon that based on Yeltsin's wish the two countries have been again discussing his Seoul visit through diplomatic channels.

Spokesman Kim said that Thursday's telephone call lasted twenty minutes from 9:45 P.M. to 10:05 P.M. Thursday.

This was Yeltsin's second call in two days. On the night of Wednesday, President Yeltsin called to President No to ask for No's understanding of the postponement of his planned official visit to Seoul originally slated for Sept. 16-18.

In the second telephone call, Yeltsin offered deep regret over the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines [KAL] plane in 1983 and said he was planning to turn over to the Korean Government some newly discovered materials on the KAL incident during his visit to Korea, spokesman Kim said.

Visit 'Most Likely' 12-13 Nov

SK1409053592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (OANA-YONHAP)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin is most likely to reset his delayed South Korean visit for Nov. 12-13, officials here said Monday.

South Korea was not notified nor did the two countries formally negotiate, an official said in response to reports from Moscow that Yeltsin's trip was set for the two days in November.

"But the Seoul government would not have difficulties with the mentioned dates," he said.

Seoul and Moscow will decide on the timing of the visit as soon as possible between the governments and jointly announce it, said the official.

South Korean Ambassador to Russia Hong Sun-yong called on Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Kunadze last Friday and asked that Yeltsin come to Seoul at the latest by early November.

Kunadze agreed in principle and said the two countries should start detailed negotiations soon.

Yeltsin was to visit South Korea Sept. 16-18 after Japan but postponed the entire itinerary.

The two countries are to sign a basic relations treaty and settle on economic cooperation projects during the Russian president's stay here.

Visit Delay To Affect Gas Development Plan

SK1209061492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0534 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—The abrupt postponement of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to South Korea could wreak havoc with joint natural resources development projects being promoted by the two countries, Energy Ministry officials and industry sources warned Saturday.

Most likely to be affected is a joint feasibility study on gas reserves in the Sakha (Yakustk) Republic signed when Energy and Resources Minister Chin Nyom was in Moscow earlier this month, they said.

The agreement was orginally scheduled to be announced in the form of a joint statement during Yeltsin's visit here, but this development would inevitably delay both its effectuation and the formation of a consultative body between consortia of the two countries to undertake the project.

The study would be carried out by a Korean consortium of nine companies and a state consortium shared by the Russian Federation and Sakha Autonomous Republic.

Linked to Loan Payment Delay

SK1409115792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (OANA-YONHAP)—The delay in Russian President Boris Yeltsin's trip to South Korea is likely to cause a further delay in Russia's interest payments on loans from Korea as well, Finance Ministry officials said Monday.

The Russian Federation agreed in May with a delegation from Korea that it would present legal documents promising to repay the loan, including the share of other former Soviet Republics that were unable to manage alone, and promised satisfactory measures on interest payments soon, according to the officials.

But Russia was late with its own 29.6 million-U.S.-dollar interest payment in mid-August and with the promised legal documents guaranteeing repayment. Another 1.5 million dollars was due Monday.

Korea extended 3 billion dollars in economic aid to the Soviet Union after diplomatic normalization in September 1990, and 1.47 billion dollars has been dispensed so far in cash and tied loans.

V. Koptevskiy, director-general of the Russian External Economic Relations Ministry's Asia Bureau, came to Seoul late last month but left without concluding the legal documents on repayment. He said the documents would be sent around Sept. 2, but they never came, the officials said.

Moscow broke its pledge to send the documents in August and pay interest within 10 days after that, according to Assistant Finance Minister Yi Hwan-kyun.

Other Ministry officials said they expected the documents before Yeltsin's visit, which seems unlikely due to the trip's postponement from Sept. 16-18.

They said the government was trying to decide whether to halt all loans to Russia or to go ahead with the 330 million dollars in tied loans remaining from 1991.

Postponement of Yeltsin Visit Analyzed

SK1209025192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 12 Sep 92

["News analysis"]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin's decision to postpone his visit to South Korea is viewed here as part of the fallout from a Russian-Japanese dispute over the Kuriles and unexplained complications in domestic politics.

It casts a shadow over Yeltsin's status as the unquestioned leader of Russia and reflects instability in decision-making processes in the Russian Government. It will no doubt have an adverse effect on Russia's foreign policy and Russo-South Korean relations as a result, many analysts here believe.

Some South Korean Foreign Ministry officials, unable to hide their displeasure and dismay over Yeltsin's abrupt decision, predict that bilateral ties will be set back a step by the unexpected development.

The postponement of the visit was primarily explained in terms of a worsening dispute between Russia and Japan over the four Kurile Islands off Hokkaido, northern Japan, occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. Their dispute has reached a point where some Korean officials call it "a diplomatic war."

When Yeltsin announced his visit to Japan, the gap between Moscow and Tokyo over the territorial issue appeared to have been narrowed considerably, according to analysts.

But Yeltsin was forced to postpone his visit only four days before his scheduled departure, obviously because of strong opposition from conservative forces within the country, including the military, against a possible compromise in the territorial dispute.

In the final stage of obtaining a national consensus on the islands, a brake was put on the proposal for solution Yeltsin was to present to the Japanese side during his visit, analysts say.

It was easy, they say, to discern the background on the issue because of various opinions voiced in the recent past, ranging from the return to Japan of all four islands to an outright rejection of the Japanese demand.

Vacillating between the two extreme views, Yeltsin himself could not obviously carry out his own idea, they say.

Such a political environment in Russia and the indecisiveness of the Russian leadership will in turn lend support to the segment in South Korea that was suspicious of rapid development of ties between Seoul and Moscow, especially in the field of economic cooperation.

South Korean Foreign Ministry officials go out of their way to stress that the postponement of Yeltsin's visit to Seoul has nothing to do with Russia's relations with South Korea. They are said to be at pains to explain and convince the general public it is in the national interest to develop closer ties with Russia despite the precarious nature of the bilateral relations.

Of course, Yeltsin had no appreciable reason to postpone his visit to Korea when he cancelled his visit to Japan. But many observers here believe, at the same time, that he had nothing substantial to gain by undertaking the Korean visit alone.

Russia is unable even to pay interest on the loans the Soviet Union had borrowed from South Korea, and prospects for drawing more credits from Seoul are not bright at best, Foreign Ministry sources explain.

Yeltsin was scheduled to address the National Assembly here and clarify Russia's official positions with regard to the Korean war and the shooting down of a Korean airliner by a Soviet fighter plane.

But Foreign Ministry officials are skeptical about whether his explanations, if not an outright apology, on the shooting down of KAL 007 would satisfy the Korean people.

In a 25-minute telephone conversation with President No Tae-u Wednesday night, Yeltsin was reported to have said he would visit South Korea "at an appropriate time" and stressed that the cancellation of his visit to Japan had nothing to do with the postponement of his Korean visit.

His remark was interpreted by many South Korean officials to mean that Russia intends to develop closer relations with South Korea. Yeltsin is expected to carry out his visit to South Korea in December, when he is scheduled to visit China.

'Gist' of ROK-Russian Basic Relations Treaty

SK1109125392 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Sep 92 pp 2, 5

[Text] On 9 September, the cabinet deliberated and approved the ROK-Russian basic relations treaty. This treaty will be signed when Russian President Boris Yeltsin visits the ROK. The gist of the treaty is as follows.

"The Content of the ROK-Russian Basic Relations Treaty"

Preface: The two nations pledge to strengthen peace and friendly ties and relations between the two countries and to overcome historical remnants of the unfortunate past. The two nations shall develop the relations between the two countries based on common values on freedom, democracy, respect of human rights and the market economy principle.

Article 1. The two nations shall develop mutual friendly relations in accordance with the principle on sovereignty, equality, territory preservation, respecting political independence and non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, and with generally recognized international laws and principles.

Article 2. The signatories of this treaty shall not threaten the other side with armed forces nor exercise armed forces in relations between the two countries. They shall solve all conflicts through peaceful means.

Article 3. The signatories of this treaty shall cooperate with each other to promote stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and shall strengthen cooperation between the two countries including exchange of intelligence within the system of international and regional organizations.

Article 4. Heads of states, foreign ministers, cabinet members and delegates of the signatories of this treaty shall hold regular talks to discuss matters of mutual interests in international and regional issues, as well as relations between the two countries.

Article 5. The signatories shall develop a broad range of contact between the peoples and members of public organizations of the two countries and shall promote their relations. The signatories shall also support and encourage the contact between parliamentary members and regional government officials.

Article 6. The people of a signatory country can enter, stay, travel and leave the territory of the other signatory country in accordance with the law on foreigners' entry and stay, and can enjoy complete protection and safety within the territory of the other signatory country.

Article 7. The signatories of the treaty shall promote and develop a broad range of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in the economic field based on principles generally acknowledged in international practice.

Article 8. The signatories of the treaty shall develop a broad range of cooperation between the two countries in the scientific and technological domain for peaceful purposes.

Article 9. The signatories of the treaty shall encourage close contact and many-sided cooperation between business circles of the two countries.

Article 10. The signatories of the treaty shall recognize each other's cultural properties which have been inherited for several centuries in the past, shall promote exchange and cooperation in the fields of art, culture, education, mass media, tourism, and sports, and shall encourage youth exchange.

Article 11. The signatories of the treaty shall recognize the right of Korean and Russian residents and citizens within each countries' territory to preserve their unique culture, believe their own religion, and use their unique language.

Article 12. The signatories of the treaty, paying great attention to increasing international crimes, shall make joint efforts to suppress organized crime, international terrorism, drug trafficking, and shall carry out effective cooperation to cope with them.

Article 13. This treaty will not affect the rights and obligations of a signatory country that are provided in international treaties and agreements which are already in effect.

Article 14. This treaty will come into effect 30 days after the two countries exchange notices of its ratification and is valid for 10 years. This treaty may be expired with one year's prior notice in the document form after at minimum of 10 years and at any time thereafter.

Talks With Russia To Prevent 'Accidents at Sea'

SK0809100092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0457 GMT 8 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Russia opened two days of talks on preventing accidents at sea Tuesday.

Russia proposed the talks to avoid accidental clashes during the frequent exercises of both navies in the East Sea (Sea of Japan) and during surveillance of operations by the other side.

The agreement will be the first of its kind for South Korea, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Korea and Russia are signatories to the multilateral treaty to preclude conflicts among ships and the convention on international regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

Russia's draft of the agreement says surface vessels engaged in exercises with submarines should use internationally recognized signals to warn shipping of the presence of a submarine in their vicinity.

It requires pilots of planes to not drop dangerous materials and not perform acrobatics close to the warplanes and warships of the other nation.

A safe distance should be kept when making reconnaissance flights over the other party's warships; acts that may be regarded as provocative should be avoided; both side should notify each other of actions that endanger the other party's vessels and airplanes at least three to five days before; warships and planes in the drill and those of the other side carrying out surveillance should not assume a threatening posture.

It also requires both sides to exchange information to prevent collisions and to have meetings to check whether both are obeying the agreed articles as required.

The negotiations are part of military confidence-building measures carried out since South Korea normalized diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union in 1990, the Ministry official said.

He said Korea didn't draw up a draft for the talks because it had no experience in concluding such agreements, adding that the conference was something like a preliminary contact.

Vice Admiral Kim Man-chong, deputy chief of naval operations, heads the Korean delegation to the talks and Vice Admiral Vladimir Lyashenko is his Russian counterpart.

Russian Ambassador Views Asia, Pacific Defense

SK0509021992 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 92 p 7

[Speech by Aleksandr Panov, Russian ambassador to South Korea, at a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies at Kyongnam held at Shilla Hotel on 4 September]

[Text] Analyzing the situation in Asia and the Pacific we can see at least two major tendencies.

The first one—closely connected with the general improvement of international atmosphere, creation of a new nature of the Russia-American relations, rapid economic development of many states of Asia and the Pacific.

We may call this tendency—the tendency of hope. Meaning that all the positive factors, which are already at work, will have a lasting effect and in the end will lead to a creation of a new international order in the region based on stability, security, cooperation.

The elements of this tendency are well known:

At the strategic level Russia and the United States—the Pacific powers—do not any more see each other as a potential or real adversary.

Restructuring of the Russian armed forces in the Far East is underway. Their numerical strength and armaments have been reduced. During the last 7 years the Pacific fleet of Russia has been reduced by 73 warships. The policy of the Russian leaders in the defense field will inevitably bring the further reduction of the military presence in the Russian Far East.

The United States has already announced its plans to streamline its military presence in the Pacific within the next three years and reduce its military personnel by 10-12 percent (about 12,000 servicemen).

But we must take into account that there is also the second tendency. Let's call it—the tendency of uncertainty.

The main elements of this tendency might be outlined as follows:

There is obvious concern in the states of the region as to how security and stability in Asia and the Pacific will be ensured in the conditions of the ongoing restructuring of the balance of forces both at the global and regional levels.

What is the essence of those concerns in a nutshell?

First. A reduced Russian and American military presence may dramatically change the balance of power in the region and create an unstable situation. So there is a view in favor of the preservation of a balance of forces in the region that would largely be maintained on the basis of a reduced but conspicuous Russia and U.S. military presence in the region.

Second. Since the earlier U.S. claim that its armed forces were deployed in the region to counter the Soviet threat does not hold water any more, pressure will inevitably be brought to bear upon the United States to reduce its military presence in Asia and the Pacific.

However in this context some people speak of a vacuum of force that some countries may seek to fill thereby seriously destabilizing the situation.

Third. There are different forecasts in the region regarding internal political development in the former USSR, China and Japan and, hence, foreign political and military activities of those countries. Some forecast that those countries may claim to play the role of the leader, subordinate certain countries or groups of countries to their prevailing influence relying on the use of military and political and economic means rather than on ideology as the case in the past.

No matter how devoid of reality such forecasts may be they are nevertheless voiced and affect the decision-making climate.

Firms Pursue Russian Aerospace Technology

SK0209032992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT 2 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—As South Korea has agreed to support Russia's efforts to convert its defense industry to civilian production, bilateral cooperation in the aviation and aerospace fields is expected to make major progress.

In particular, Korean businesses that have imported Russian aviation technologies would reap the first fruits in the foreseeable future, business sources here said Tuesday [1 September].

Daewoo Heavy Industries Co. imported the technology to build pilotless helicopters for agricultural purposes in January, and has already completed design of the rotors and is now engaged in fabrication.

Daewoo is expected to complete a prototype in October and test fly the helicopter soon after, the sources said.

Daewoo had anticipated beginning production of pilotless helicopters by the end of 1993, but decided to shorten the period by one year as adaptibility of the Russian technologies exceeded expectations.

The company plans to have pilotless copters that can carry 20 kilograms of agricultural chemicals on the market by next year, and a 200kg version by 1995.

In addition, Daewoo is engaged in joint production of brake disks for aircraft with the Niigrafit Research Institute and is working on high-performance training planes with the Mikoyan Avionics Research Institute, according to Daewoo officials.

Samsung Aerospace Industries Co. is engaged in the joint development of composite materials for aircraft with the Central Aero-Hydrodynamic Institute and is making rapid progress.

As a consequence, the Aerospace Research and Development Center under its wing is expected to develop composite material by June next year, the sources said.

Korea's major aerospace and avionics manufacturers are seeking vigorously cooperative ties with Russian defense companies as Korea will extend assistance for an ambitious Russian scheme to convert its heavy defense industry to civilian output so that sophisticated Russian technologies can be adapted widely.

In a related development, Korea's three aircraft producers, Samsung, Daewoo and Korean Air, are geared up to seek private-level technological cooperation from Russian industrial companies and research institutes in their efforts to elevate their technological level to produce aircraft in the near future.

Korea's aerospace and avionics industry, always heavily dependent on the United States and faced with a serious problem in getting technology, is looking forward to conspicuous development in specific sectors if it materializes cooperative ties with Russia, a leader in the fields, the sources added.

PRC Ambassador To Promote Bilateral Cooperation

SK1309023792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—Zhang Tianyan, former deputy director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department, arrived here Saturday night to become a first Chinese ambassador to South Korea.

"I am very pleased to become a first Chinese ambassador to South Korea," Zhang said upon stepping on the Korean soil, noting that he would exert all his efforts to promote the bilateral cooperative relations during his tenure.

The Chinese ambassador is to meet with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok Monday and present his credentials to President No Tae-u Tuesday.

South Korea and China set up full diplomatic ties on Aug. 24.

Communications Expansion Agreed With PRC

SK1209070292 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 8 Sep 92 p 14

[Text] After establishing diplomatic relations, the ROK and China are actively pushing for construction of a communications network.

According to the Ministry of Communications and Korea Telecommunications, Korea and China have agreed to build an international communications network linking Korea and Shandong Province, China using Intelsat, to begin commercial operation in February 1993, and to lay an undersea optical cable across the East Sea.

Korea Telecommunications and China have recently reached an agreement on communications cooperation. According to this agreement, Korea and China are expected to increase the number of international direct dial telephone lines between the two countries from the current 89 to 180 before the end of the year.

The communications network between Korea's Kwangjang earth satellite observation station and China's Weihai earth satellite observation station in Shandong Province is to use the "KU-band" via Intelsat, which is in orbit at 174 degrees east longitude 36,000 km above the equatorial line.

Our country decided to use a modified version of a small earth satellite observation station, with an 8 meter-wide antena, which was built for TV relay during the Seoul Olympics, while the Shandong provincial posts and telecommunications office will have to build a new earth satellite observation station.

The two countries will adopt the digital transmission system. Thirty lines will be in service initially but this can be increased to 120 lines if volumes demands.

When the direct communications network linking Seoul and Shandong Province is completed, it will add diversity to the telephones lines that are already in service between Seoul and Beijing. In particular, the domestic business firms operating in the special economic zones in Shandong Province, such as Weihai, Rongcheng, and Qingdao, will find it much easier to call home offices and to send and receive faxes and data.

Following the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and China, international calls have increased sharply between the two countries. Korea Telecommunications, which uses code 001, handles an average of 18,323 calls a day. This is an increase of 13.3 percent, or 2,115 calls, more than before the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Dacom, which uses code 002, has also had a sharp increase in the number of international calls it handles, from 733 to 1,403 a day now, a 91.4 percent rise.

Companies Exploring PRC Resources Development

SK1309031192 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Sep 92 p 8

[Text] The recent normalization of diplomatic ties between Korea and China has provided Korean companies with fresh momentum for participation in the development of resources in China.

A growing number of Korean firms are active in projects to explore and exploit Chinese resources as well as seeking direct imports, according to government and business sources.

In the past decade before the establishment of formal relations, Korea had imported Chinese resources through a third country, mainly Hong Kong.

Since 1988, Korean imports of Chinese resources have shown a sharp increase. The value of imported oil, coal and other mineral resources from China amounted to some $414 million last year.

What makes China attractive to Korean resources developers is the short transportation distance, cheap labor and the huge deposits of numerous kinds of natural resources.

"Whatever resources are found in the remote regions of China can be shipped to Korea within two or three days," said an official at the Ministry of Energy and Resources.

According to ministry figures, China is the world's sixth largest oil producer and is third in coal output.

As many as 137 kinds of mineral resources are deposited in China. It has 42.8 percent of the world's tungsten deposits and 43.0 percent of antimony.

"A shortage of capital and aging facilities are hindering full-fledged development of resources in China," the ministry official said. "It is inevitable for China to open more resources development projects to foreign firms."

Experts consider such resources as oil, bituminous coal, uranium, lead zinc, iron, tungsten, fluorite, talcum and manganese as promising items for Korean firms.

Korea Petroleum Development Corp. (PEDCO) has recently decided to take part in upcoming international biddings for development of a Chinese offshore oil field in the Yellow Sea.

PEDCO plans to send a survey team to China soon to get detailed exploration data on the Yellow Sea oil field from the China National Offshore Oil Corp. (CNOOC), which is in charge of development of the country's offshore oil fields.

The state-run oil prospecting company is pushing to form a consortium with five other Korean companies, including Hyundai and Yukong, to participate in the project to explore the offshore oil field.

The Korea Mining Promotion Corp. has dispatched survey missions over five times to China since 1989.

The survey teams collected information on resources development projects in the country and conducted on-site studies of some promising mines with the support of China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corp.

KMPC plans to support small Korean miners wanting to venture into China and carry out feasibility studies on their behalf.

Many small Korean mining firms are expressing hopes of joining the development of small mines of such metals as manganese fluorite and tungsten.

Pohang Iron and Steel Co. is pushing joint development of an iron mine in the Chinese island province of Hainan, while Korea Electric Power Corp. and Hyundai are considering projects to develop Chinese uranium mines to fuel nuclear power plants in Korea.

The government is also working out measures to prompt private participation in the Chinese resources development projects.

A Ministry of Energy and Resources official said the ministry will soon send an official to the Korean Embassy in Beijing to handle resources cooperation between Korea and China.

Taiwan Said Seeking Formal Relations With Seoul

SK1409070692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0533 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—Taiwan demands formal relations between Seoul and Taipei, with ambassador-level representatives and offices, a high-ranking Taiwanese diplomat was quoted Monday as saying.

Wang Kai, minister at the Taiwanese Embassy in Seoul, relayed his country's position on future South Korea-Taiwan relations, severed following the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, sources at the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] said.

Wang made the demand at a meeting Sept. 10 at a downtown Seoul hotel with the members of a DLP delegation scheduled to leave on a visit to Taipei Tuesday, they said. The delegation will be led by Kim Chae-sun, a former National Assembly speaker, and includes Rep. Chong Chae-mun.

Wang asked that the representatives, to be stationed in each other's capital, be given the status and privileges of full diplomats, diplomatic passports, and listed in the official diplomatic register, the sources said. Taiwan had made similar demands to the Foreign Ministry, they said.

The Taiwanese Government has also asked that the name "the Republic of China" be used in all private contacts between the two countries, if possible, the sources said.

Moreover, the Taiwanese side asked that the Korean Government facilitate the construction of its representative office and allow it to fly the nationalist flag.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the DLP, held a breakfast meeting with the delegation Monday and told it to do its best to establish a representative office at an early date.

Legal Assistance Treaty Signed With Canada

SK0409022692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT 4 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Canada initialed a mutual legal assistance treaty in criminal matters Thursday in Ottawa, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Yi Chang-ho, director-general of treaties bureau, initialed the 21 article treaty with Donald W. Smith, director of legal advisory division at the Canadian Ministry of external affairs and international trade.

Mutual assistance covers gathering of evidence and witnesses, identification and search and seizure among others.

But the treaty does not allow direct questioning by the requesting country.

The parties to the treaty request assistance through the Justice Ministry or diplomatic channels and can refuse to assist in case the request infringes on national interest or sovereignty.

ROK, Mexico Initial Extradition Treaty

SK1409072992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0607 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Mexico have initialed an extradition treaty in Mexico City, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

It is the seventh such treaty for South Korea after those with Australia, Canada, Brazil, Spain, Argentina and Paraguay.

Yi Chang-ho, director-general of Treaties Bureau at the Foreign Ministry, initialed the pact with his Mexican counterpart, Miguel Gonzales, ministry officials said.

The two countries are to begin negotiations for a mutual legal assistance treaty in criminal matters in Seoul next year.

Cuban Team Arrives for Athletics Championship

SK1409012592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—A 35-member Cuban team arrived in Seoul late Sunday for the world junior athletics championship, which begins Tuesday and runs through Sept. 20.

It will be the first time Cuban athletes have competed in a sports event in Korea as the country stayed away from the 1988 Seoul Olympics. Seoul and Havana do not have diplomatic ties.

In a news conference on arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Cuban coach Jorge Diaz Izquierdo said that he was happy to have his players compete in wealthy South Korea. He refused to say what was his first impression of Korea.

He said he expected good results as the Cuban team had been training for two years since the 1990 world junior championship in Bulgaria and morale was very high due to the good Cuban performance at the Barcelona Summer Olympics.

Cuba is expected to win two or three gold medals (in men's and women's triple jump and a sprint event), but Izquierdo said that the communist island was trying to win six gold medals.

Teams from 37 countries arrived Sunday to take part in the 4th biennial track and field championship.

DPRK Amends Constitution To Ease Succession

SK1309094092 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 10 Sep 92 p 2

[Report by correspondent from Tokyo]

[Text] The Japanese daily MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported on 9 September that North Korea had amended its constitution last April at a Supreme People's Assembly meeting, changing the heretofore "proletarian dictatorship" to a "democratic people's dictatorship," quoting a source in Seoul well versed in Korean peninsula affairs.

According to the daily, this source said he had heard about this from Han Sok-pon, chief of the legal affairs studies section at North Korea's Academy of Social Sciences who attended a symposium held in Beijing toward the end of August, and others.

As a major change, North Korea has expunged Article 93 from the constitution that stipulates that the "president of the state commands and controls all manner of the state armed forces as the supreme commander of all the services of the armed forces and chairman of the defense committee" and was replaced with a new article on the defense committee, which says that "the chairman of the defense committee commands and controls all the services of the armed forces." This appears to be an effort to stay in step with the power transition following the appointment of Secretary Kim Chong-il as the supreme commander of the North Korean army.

The amended constitution has the following changes: The establishment of the proletarian dictatorship in Article 10 has been changed to "establishment of the people's democratic dictatorship"; Article 13 that says "the Chollima movement is the all-out socialist line" has been changed to "the three revolutions is the all-out socialist line."

North Korea has also added articles on economy to the constitution to promote the establishment of joint ventures with foreign countries. North Korea has also replaced portions in the national emblem (Article 147) dealing with hydroelectric power stations with Mt. Paektu.

This is the first amendment of North Korea's constitution since 1972, but the particulars of the revision have not been made public.

Japan Offers To Reopen Talks With North Korea

SK1209011392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—Japan recently offered to resume negotiations with North Korea on normalizing relations and suggested a date in the latter half of this month, a South Korean Government official said Saturday.

"I have learned that Japan asked North Korea to hold the eighth round of their talks on relations normalization through its embassy in Beijing immediately before South Korea and China set up diplomatic relations Aug. 24," he said.

Japan originally offered to have the meeting in the latter part of August, but had to alter the timing to this month due to the lack of a North Korean reaction, he said.

A Japanese Government official who visited Seoul earlier this month told him that Pyongyang had made no response, he said.

North Korea's silence on the Japanese offer makes a stark contrast with its attitude toward the United States, to which it proposed resuming the bilateral councilor-level contacts in Beijing that were suspended at the end of June.

"Should North Korea accept negotiations with Japan, it would mean that correction of North Korea's internal and external policies in the wake of China's diplomatic tie-up with South Korea had been completed," he said.

"As such, a favorable reaction by North Korea to the Japanese offer will signal an important turning point in the political situation on the Korean peninsula."

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

PRC Urged Not To Overreact to Taiwan F-16 Sale

BK1309142792 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Sep 92 p 26

[Editorial: "A Restrained Response Needed"]

[Text] It is easy to understand China's anger over the United States' decision to sell F-16 jets to Taiwan. To Beijing, the act represents a violation of its sovereignty, which covers Taiwan. Indeed, it sees the sale making the reunification of China more difficult by enhancing Taiwan's military power. Most pointedly, China says that the sale is a betrayal of the Sino-US communique of 1982 under which Washington promised to phase out arms sales to Taiwan. The sale of up to 150 advanced fighter aircraft could hardly be regarded as a phasing out. The US position, as put forward by State Department spokesman Joseph Snyder, is that neither the spirit nor the letter of the communique has been violated. The agreement also mentions the need to maintain regional peace and stability, which is consistent with the maintenance of a certain balance of power between Taipei and Beijing. The F-16s are intended to make up for the out-of-date F-5s and F-104s that constitute Taiwan's air force. The sale does not signal any change in US policy towards China. Other observers point out that Beijing has strengthened its own air force with the purchase of SU-27 fighter jets from Russia. Now that the Soviet threat has disappeared, what can justify such moves? And of course, President George Bush's need to bolster his re-election campaign by saving jobs in Texas—where 6,000 workers are involved in the manufacture of the F-16s—is one of the main reasons for the decision.

China is not convinced by such arguments. Earlier this week, US Assistant Secretary of State William Clark left Beijing after a fruitless attempt to convey his government's point of view. As a sovereign nation, a XINHUA commentary said, China has the right to buy the SU-27s without interference from anyone else. In any case, these constitute "a limited number of weapons," unlike the "sophisticated" F-16s America is selling Taiwan, a province temporarily separated from the mainland. The PEOPLE'S DAILY added that the sale of the aircraft would not bail out the US economy. Calling the sale a short-sighted decision, the PEOPLE'S DAILY said that "to lose something big because of a trifle, this is not a decision that a wise man would take." China's threat to retaliate by withdrawing from international arms-control talks stands. It has also warned that trade ties with the US could be affected.

Though China might not see the sale as a trifle, the PEOPLE'S DAILY's admonition about not losing something big applies to it, too. If Beijing were to withdraw from the arms control talks, it is its own reputation that would be tarnished. This would be particularly unfortunate at a time when, having all but put behind itself the effects of the Tiananmen incident on its foreign relations, China is scoring important diplomatic points, the establishment of ties with South Korea being the latest. Trade retaliation would not be an appropriate response, either, given its trade surplus with the US, which was US$12.8 billion last year; in the first five months of this year, the figure stood at US$5.7 billion—an increase of nearly 37 percent over the same period in 1991. A serious downturn in relations with the US could also jeopardize China's hopes of joining international organizations, especially the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Generally, any rash action could endanger the economic links with the industrialised West that continue to provide a significant part of the momentum of China's reforms.

In matters such as these, matters of principle and pride, important though they are, must compromise with the pragmatic imperatives demanded by long-term interests. China's foreign policy is marked by its consistency, an intrinsic part which is the adherence to a long-term policy achieving a domestically strong China that enhances regional and global security. The sale of the aircraft to Taiwan, though it must rankle, cannot be more important than that goal.

Cambodia

Ieng Muli Views NAM Outcome, Peace Process

BK1309110592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Interview with Ieng Muli, general secretary of the Executive Committee of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], vice chairman of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, and member of the Supreme National Council, by unidentified station correspondent on 8 September; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am a correspondent from the Voice of the Khmer radio. Greetings to Your Excellency the general secretary. I learned that you were part of the delegation headed by His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk—SNC chairman—at the Nonaligned Movement's meeting in Jakarta. Would you please tell our people about the outcome of the meeting.

[Ieng Muli] Thank you for this opportunity to speak to our people. The Nonaligned Movement [NAM] meeting was held in Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992. Our delegation, led by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk—head of state and SNC chairman—was composed of representatives from all the Cambodian parties. I represented the KPNLF party, while H.E. Khieu Samphan represented the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], Prince Norodom Ranariddh the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], and Their Excellencies Hor Namhong, Dit Munti, and Im Chhunlim the

State of Cambodia [SOC]. It is worth recalling that HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk attended the Bandung conference as a Cambodian statesman or head of state in 1955. At present, the prince is the only head of state still alive who attended the NAM meeting. We were invited by Indonesian President H.E. Suharto. Our country did not participate in the NAM meetings between 1979 and 1992. This time, Cambodia reoccupied its seat in the international arena among some 100 NAM countries represented by their heads of state, prime ministers, and foreign ministers who were very happy to welcome our return to the movement.

Our Cambodian problem was examined and discussed at the meeting and a call was launched for an urgent compromise among the Cambodians so that peace can be restored and our people live again in harmony. On this issue, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in his speech at the NAM conference, clearly stated that peace has already returned to Cambodia but that some outstanding problems exist between Cambodians. So, only Cambodians should be responsible for getting rid of those hindrances. The prince, who is the SNC chairman, and the United Nations represented by H.E. Akashi, have pledged to further their efforts to solve the remaining problems so that peace returns to every part of the country. I note that our country has many great friends in the NAM.

This is my summary. What was important for us at the meeting was to show our presence as a country, which has recovered its sovereignty and which has reoccupied its NAM seat.

[Correspondent] Thank you. Lately, the Khmer Rouge have proposed setting up an administrative consultative body [ACB] [words indistinct] made up of representatives from all concerned parties. What is the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party [BLDP] stance on the proposal?

[Ieng Muli] I would like to restate the Khmer Rouge and the KPNLF positions, so that our compatriots can see the difference. The PDK or the Khmer Rouge have raised two issues: the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia and the powerlessness of the SNC. Our KPNLF has also put forth two identical issues. The PDK has focussed on Vietnamese troops, whom they say are still in Cambodia and that SNC does not have sufficient power yet. The KPNLF says problems with Vietnamese civilians exist because Vietnamese troops, terrorists and so on, are hidden among them. On the SNC issue, the Khmer Rouge wants the SNC to be the government, while we say the SNC and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] embody sovereignty, and that they are the source of authority. In addition to that, we say that four administrative areas should be placed under SNC and UNTAC supervision, and that each area should not be controlled or influenced by any political party. This has been our position from the beginning. Our side and the two other parties have already participated in the application of the accord. But, since PDK has not implemented the accord or has not joined in its second phase, the United Nations, the Big Five, and a great many countries who participated in a Tokyo meeting in June, have proposed the Tokyo nonpaper. In that formula, the verification of foreign troops, the tasks of the SNC, SNC power, and the function of other authorities are clearly stipulated. Our KPNLF and other parties have accepted the Tokyo nonpaper formula. We have only requested for some slight amendments, which have been accepted by the United Nations and the Big Five. However, the PDK did not agree with the Tokyo nonpaper proposal. Therefore, to break the deadlock, the countries which are our friends, such as Japan, Thailand, and China tried to find another formula to allay the PDK's concern over SNC power and allow SNC to carry out its normal functions. The move is aimed at restoring PDK's confidence and encouraging it to join other parties in the accord. Finally, as you know, Thailand and Japan have proposed the establishment of an ACB which was accepted in principle by the PDK. The ACB is the body between the SNC and the administrations of the four parties. Its role is to assist SNC in its work. The PDK has also proposed that consultative committees [CC] be set up within the administration of each party. Our front has no problem with this proposal since we have already accepted the Tokyo nonpaper formula. Should something else be added, of course, with the agreement of all the parties, we will also accept it.

At a recent meeting in Jakarta, the SOC did not accept the proposal on the establishment of an ACB and consultative committees in each region, while PDK did in the presence of Thailand and Japan. So, the deadlock has reemerged. As for our side, since we have already accepted the Tokyo nonpaper proposal, we will be pleased to welcome additions. We welcome any solution that enables the accord to proceed unhindered so that our people will be able to live in tranquility, and genuine peace can be restored in the near future.

[Correspondent] Thank you. What is your opinion on the accord's implementation that has met with problems at the moment?

[Ieng Muli] Many issues still exist in our country: the problem of security and human rights violations; economic problems due to the endless devaluation of the riel currency; increased poverty; uncleared landmines; and problems with repatriated refugees who have difficulties in finding land, homes, employment, and so on. However, some progress has been made. The UNTAC has begun to function gradually and has sent its personnel to protect our people. But I also know the U.N. is facing many problems:

1. The economic infrastructure in our country has been severely damaged. There are only a few good and usable roads. So, the UN is still not able to reach remote areas to prevent human rights violations and to reinforce security. With its new vehicles, the UN can only travel

on good roads. However, it cannot access remote rural areas. If they are able to, they could not stay there indefinitely. Since UNTAC has not been able to reach the remote regions or to stay there long, profiteers take advantage of this and commit human rights violations. They threaten and forbid people from using their rights and freedom as the owners of the country. This is the first difficulty.

2. The second faced by UNTAC concerns the living conditions of its staff. UNTAC military personnel can live anywhere, but civilian staff such as officials in charge of organizing elections have difficulties because of the lack of proper living quarters and hygienic facilities in remote areas and so on.

3. The third difficulty faced by UNTAC is that there very few people who can speak foreign languages in remote areas. UNTAC staff on the other hand, cannot speak Cambodian and have to rely on interpreters. However, some of the interpreters are able to understand only half a sentence. Sometimes, they cannot translate a sentence fully. At other times, they translate incorrectly. I do not mean to belittle our compatriots working with UNTAC. I am only worried as they are all new interpreters. They are not able to accurately and fully translate what our people, who are subject of intimidation, have said. If they are can translate accurately and impartially, that will be very good. This is what we need, as it will be a great help to our people. In ancient times, life or death depended on interpreters. Now this has recurred. Everything, including our country's security, prosperity, and harmony, depends on the ability and conscientiousness of interpreters.

There are two problems in the accord's implementation:

1. Security: If there is insecurity due to the Khmer Rouge's refusal to implement the accord, we should wait and see where they carry out their liberation or where they launch their attacks and what their strength in this current rainy season will be. Insecurity can also occur in remote poverty-stricken areas where people have no means to earn a living. It can also happen in places where disorderly soldiers cannot be regrouped into cantonments and who have fled to the jungles to commit banditry, massacre, and harassment. The other insecurity is that we have not completely cleared the mines. So, our compatriots cannot carry out their farming activities or plow their land. In sum, the first insecurity stems from some parties that have refused to respect the accord, observe the cease-fire, and enter the military phase.

2. Political environment: According to the accord, when UNTAC supervises all state authorities or administrations, the four parties will have to allow our people to exert their rights and freedom in their political activities. It is wrong for those living in the KPNLF-controlled areas to be KPNLF members, as for those in the SOC-administered areas to serve the SOC party, vote for SOC, and love the SOC. It should not be like this. Instead, those who are living in SOC and who love BLDP should be free to support BLDP, to vote, to hold meetings, and so on. By all appearances, a neutral political climate does not exist so far.

As you know, in July I travelled out of Phnom Penh to see the country, as I wanted to know whether the political atmosphere is neutral. However, when I returned from Kompong Som City, I was detained by the SOC police force. So, our compatriots are also anxious about this, because if they dared to act in this manner with Mr. Ieng Muli, what will be the rights and freedom of ordinary people or farmers who are not SNC members.

I would like to emphasize that there are two obstacles against the application of the accord:

1. There is no complete security because troops have not fully observed the cease-fire and because of banditry.

2. The political climate is not neutral because those in power persist in holding on to it and refuse to allow our people to enjoy their rights and freedom according to the accord. All the parties claim they love the accord and that they are adibing by it, but only a few have actually implemented it. However, we hope that with the presence of the UN, UNTAC, and H.E. Akashi, a neutral political climate will gradually emerge and insecurity be reduced. I still hope our country will regain genuine security and peace in the end.

[Correspondent] Before concluding, would Your Excellency like to say a few words to our people?

[Ieng Muli] I would like to call on our compatriots and Buddhist monks to make their own judjments and to remind their friends, relatives, children, and neighbors that peace and freedom can be found in these circumstances. However, all of us Cambodians must spearhead the implementation. The international community and UN are prepared to help and push us towards peace and prosperity. So, those in power are asked not to use power against the accord. Please do not persecute or oppress the people. You should think of yourselves as the people's servants. Don't use the reason of having liberated the people from the Pol Potist regime for 13 years to treat them as slaves, depriving them of freedom, forbidding them from joining another political party, or forcing them to vote for your party. This is not a liberal but a communist regime, no matter what. In a communist regime, police are used to watch people, enquire about them, and to visit their homes to see what is happening there. These methods were used in the Pol Pot era, the only difference being that the Pol Potists executed the people. Anyway, execution is still practiced but discreetly. For instance, one of our members was killed in Sihanoukville recently. We do not know the identity of the assassin but the slaying occurred in a territory not under our control. So, I would like to call on our Buddhist monks and compatriots to tell those in power who are their friends, relatives, and children that only Cambodians love their fellow countrymen. No foreigner loves us. Cambodians themselves must reestablish peace. If we want peace, we should not bully others or use our power to oppress. Please give back the people their full right. The people are our masters. If we want the people to love us, we should serve them well and give them the freedom to join any political party. Don't persecute, intimidate, or assassinate them anymore. If we continue to kill, then we are repeating the despotic policy that has been condemned by the international community.

That is all I would like to remind our Buddhist monks and compatriots. Anyway, I do believe that since our country's situation is related to the region's and world's, the international community will certainly continue to press ahead with the accord's implementation so that success will be achieved in the end.

SNC 10 Sep Meeting in Siem Reap Reported

BK1109142192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 11 Sep 92

["Communique on the 19th meeting of the Cambodian Supreme National Council"; held in Siem Reap Province on 10 September—read by announcer]

[Text] The 19th meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia was held at 1400 on the afternoon of 10 September at the Royal Palace of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province under the lofty chairmanship HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, father of the nation, head of state, and chairman of the SNC; and His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general and head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC].

SNC members attending the meeting were H.E. Dit Munti, minister of Information and Press of the State of Cambodia [SOC]; H.E. Hor Namhong, SOC minister of Foreign Affairs; H.E. Hun Sen, chairman of the SOC Council of Ministers; H.E. Ieng Muli, secretary general of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]; H.E. Im Chhunlim, SOC minister of Education; H.E. Khieu Samphan, representative of the party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK]; Prince Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party; H.E. Sin Sen, SOC deputy minister for National Security; H.E. Son Sann, chairman of the KPNLF; and H.E. General Tie Banh, SOC minister of National Defense.

Also attending the meeting as guests of honor were H.E. Behrooz Sadry, deputy head of the UNTAC; H.E. Lieutenant-General John Sandersan, chief of UNTAC forces; their excellencies representatives of the Big Five—permanent members of the UN Security Council—in Cambodia, ambassadors, and representatives of various countries' diplomatic mission in Cambodia; and many high-ranking UNTAC officials.

The quorum discussed a number of issues in the agenda, including new developments in the implementation of the Paris peace agreement; principles for a new constitution; the setting up of a technical advisory committee on Cambodia's territorial integrity; the setting up of permanent offices of political parties; a report by the technical consultative committee on Cambodia's rehabilitation and reconstruction; ratification of four conventions on human rights; principles governing the Cambodian judicial system, legal code, and legal procedure; and various other issues.

Speaking on that occasion, His Excellency Yasushi Akashi reported on new developments in the implementation of the Paris peace agreement, including the repatriation of Cambodian refugees, and the mobilization and demobilization of troops which were correctly carried out by three factions out of the four Cambodian factions.

During this meeting, H.E. Khieu Samphan continued to raise his obsolete stand by repeatedly referring to the so-called presence of Vietnamese troops disguised as civilians. H.E. Khieu Samphan continued to demand the settlement of two key problems which have been repeatedly raised by his party. These two issues were viewed as a Khmer Rouge trick to return to power.

However, H.E. Yasushi Akashi evaluated this meeting as having achieved concrete success because three factions—the SOC, FUNCINPEC, and KPNLF—were unanimous on all issues in the agenda, although the Khmer Rouge had rejected the documents and principles governing Cambodia's judicial system, legal code, and legal procedure; and the the setting up of the permanent offices of the political parties.

H.E. Hun Sen clearly informed the SNC that the SOC agreed with the setting up of permanent offices of various political parties in the territories controlled by the SOC and welcomed any parties which correctly implemented the Paris peace agreement to bring peace to our Cambodian people. However, H.E. Hun Sen resolutely refused to allow the Khmer Rouge's PDK to set up its permanent office on SOC soil because this party stubbornly refused to implement the Paris peace agreement.

Concerning the principles for a new constitution of Cambodia, the quorum listened to an explanation by H.E. Yasushi Akashi and a statement by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk on a number of measures related to the principles for a new constitution of Cambodia. The constitution is the supreme law of the country. But it should be within the framework of the international law to ensure all the legitimate rights and the implementation of democratic principles in Cambodia.

The quorum thoroughly discussed and agreed on the establishment of a working group to arrange principles for a new constitution of Cambodia. The quorum also agreed on the establishment of the technical committee on Cambodian territorial integrity with UNTAC's participation.

This SNC meeting achieved concrete results although the Khmer Rouge stubbornly refused to enter the second phase and did not make any comment on some issues. The SNC will hold its next meeting in Phnom Penh on 22 September 1992.

Khieu Samphan Rejects UNTAC Legal Code Bill

BK1409015092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] At the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] held in Siem Reap Province on 10 September, His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan, head of the party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] and member of the SNC, refused to accept the draft penal code prepared by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] for implementation during the transitional period. H.E. Khieu Samphan said that the UNTAC-prepared penal code bill did not take into consideration the opinion of the PDK. He said: I would like to take this opportunity to clearly and solemnly stress that implementing this penal code would bring about the following consequences:

1. It would legalize the presence in Cambodia of the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] aggressor forces who have been disguised as civilians or as Phnom Penh regime soldiers to continue attacking the resistance forces on the battlefield.

2. It would force the resistance forces and the SNC to accept the Yuon presence in Cambodia as a fait accompli and recognize the so-called State of Cambodia and the government and penal code of the Yuon-installed regime.

3. It would intimidate the PDK and other persons who have demanded the correct and impartial implementation of the Paris agreement, particularly its two key points.

4. It would allow a further influx of Vietnamese immigrants, thus speeding up the Vietnamization of Cambodia.

5. It would bind the hands and feet of the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces and Cambodian people who are struggling against the Yuon occupying forces and 2 million Yuon immigrants sent into Cambodia in a systematic manner in line with the policy to Vietnamize Cambodia in violation of the 12 August 1949 Geneva Convention and international law.

We would like to recall that we are willing to bring up the question of Vietnamese immigrants for discussion at an appropriate time. However, we want UNTAC to closely cooperate with the SNC in order to take appropriate measures to end the Yuon's aggression and occupation of Cambodia by immediately intervening with the SRV which is a signatory of the Paris agreement. As a signatory, Vietnam is duty-bound to solemnly recognize and respect Cambodia's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, neutrality, and national unity by all means.

We have also proposed that the principles defined in this draft document on human rights and the penal code must link with the present situation in which the two key points of the Paris agreement have not yet been implemented. UNTAC and the SNC must give first priority to the Cambodian people's sacred right to self-determination. This sacred right can be achieved only when the Paris agreement is implemented correctly and impartially. When we want the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms to be observed more effectively, we should not give Vietnamese immigrants the right to Vietnamize Cambodia while ignoring the Cambodian people's legitimate right to self-determination. The use of the human rights issue to punish the victims and award the Yuon aggressors is an unacceptable act.

The 10th summit conference of heads of state and heads of government of the nonaligned countries which has just ended in Jakarta, Indonesia, also stressed in its resolution that the right to self-determination of the people who are under foreign influence or colonization is an essential factor to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The heads of state and heads of government expressed their concern over the political trend of using the human rights issue to serve the ends of countries' own foreign policy. They demanded that the question of human rights be discussed impartially in its entirety and not just a few points of it.

These are the reasons why the PDK cannot accept this bill.

Sihanouk Visits Khmer Rouge 'Stronghold' 10 Sep

BK1209035592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 92 p 7

[Text] Pailin, Western Cambodia—Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in this Khmer Rouge stronghold yesterday for a visit that has sparked some hope for the progress of the peace process.

The prince's visit has occasioned a gathering of ambassadors and United Nations peacekeepers at a time of mounting pressure for the guerrillas to join the disarmament phase of the UN-brokered Paris Peace Agreement of October 23, 1991.

Though still refusing to join Phase II the guerrillas earlier this week indicated a wish to return to participate in the activities of the Mixed Military Working Group, a UN official said, confirming earlier reports.

The guerrillas had dropped out of the working group's regular meeting "for a number of weeks", since towards the end of July, the official added.

The Mixed Military Working Group made up of all four factions previously at war, works with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), as part of the peace agreement.

Prince Sihanouk will today be joined by UNTAC Chief Yasushi Akashi at a lunch hosted by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

Mr Akashi is flying in from Phnom Penh with Lt Gen [Lieutenant General] John Sanderson, the Commander of the UN peacekeeping forces in Cambodia, and ambassadors to Cambodia of the Permanent Five members of the UN Security Council.

It will be Mr Akashi's third visit here. He joined Prince Sihanouk on his first visit in February and came again shortly after the disarmament phase was activated in mid-June, when he faced restrictions on his movements.

The Khmer Rouge have refused to join three other Cambodian factions in complying with a crucial phase of the peace agreement that calls for cantonment, regrouping and disarmament of forces.

The guerrillas are demanding strengthening of the Supreme National Council (SNC) as a condition for this, as well as UNTAC access to their zones, as they have made clear in notice boards prominently placed here.

"There would be no deployment in the western area," they say, unless the Paris Peace Agreement is "correctly" implemented, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia is verified and the SNC functions "as the sole authority in Cambodia."

Khmer Rouge chief protocol officer Long Norin confirmed reports that the ban against deployment mentioned in the notices, written in Khmer and English, applied to UNTAC personnel.

But the Khmer Rouge have allowed two soldiers of the Dutch battalion to remain here, although they did not sanction their arrival some two months ago.

An UNTAC official said the Dutch battalion is involved in demobilisation which is yet to take place.

The guerrillas' allowing the two to stay here despite their irritation could be seen as a sign of flexibility, the official added.

The Dutch soldiers said they were serving as a link between the UNTAC headquarters in Phnom Penh and the team of about 20 military observers who have been here since December to monitor ceasefire activities.

Khmer Rouge officials here stop short of admitting that Mr Akashi is coming, here on an invitation. They say he has expressed a wish to join the prince and his presence is "welcome."

The Khmer Rouge have stressed that they did not call for the resignation of Mr Akashi, as earlier reported. They said their radio carried a letter from Cambodian expatriates in Canada to this effect. Prince Sihanouk is here a part of a tour of areas held by allies previously in the resistance.

He is due to visit an area loyal to his son's FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] group from September 15 before heading for zones under former premier Son Sann and his former military commander General Sak Sudsakon, on September 18 and 19 respectively.

The prince's visit here came after meeting of the SNC in Siem Reap which dwelled on procedures for the general elections planned to take place in May at the latest, an UNTAC official said.

Japan's Kakizawa Tells Sihanouk of Talks Stall

OW1009113292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japan's parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa has told Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk that Japanese-initiated talks with the Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction have been stalled, Japanese officials said Thursday.

Kakizawa told Sihanouk that there is a wide discrepancy between a Japanese-Thai plan and a Khmer Rouge proposal on how to reinforce the Supreme National Council (SNC), a national conciliation organization that includes representatives of all four Cambodian factions. Sihanouk heads the SNC.

The Khmer Rouge has in principle accepted a Japanese-Thai proposal to establish an administration consultative body to reinforce the SNC's administrative functions.

But the group has demanded the creation of various consultative committees to oversee administrative tasks put under the control of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

Since June, the Khmer Rouge has defied UNTAC's demands to implement the second phase of the Paris peace accord signed by the four factions, insisting the authority has not fulfilled its commitment to verify whether Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia.

Kakizawa is in Bangkok to attend a two-day meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

Hun Sen Meets Siem Reap Leaders, Officials

BK1209023492 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] On the morning of 10 September, His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, met with leaders of the provincial party and people's committees and officials and personages at all levels in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Also present on that occasion were H.E. General Tie Banh, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, defense minister, and member of the SNC; H.E. General Ke Kimyan, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee, first deputy defense minister, chief of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] General Political Department; H.E. Kong Sam-ol, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; H.E. Hor Namhong, foreign minister and member of the SNC; H.E. Dit Munti, member of the CPP Central Committee, minister of information and press, and member of the SNC; H.E. Im Chhunlim, member of the CPP Central Committee, education minister, and member of the SNC; H.E. General Sin Sen, member of the CPP Central Committee, deputy minister for national security, and member of the SNC; Neou Sam, member of the CPP Central Committee and chairman of both the Party Committee and People's Committee of Siem Reap Province; Ung Sami, member of the CPP Central Committee and chairman of both the Party Committee and People's Committee of Battambang Province; and three-star Lieutenant General Long Sopheap, commander of the 4th Military Region.

Speaking on that occasion, H.E. Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen clearly stressed on the current situation in the implementation of the Paris agreement and the Khmer Rouge's political schemes to hinder and destroy the implementation of the Paris agreement. H.E. Hun Sen said that not only had the Khmer Rouge refused to cooperate with the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], but they had also resorted to every means to bar the UNTAC mission and oppose the UN Security Council's resolution on the second phase of the troop demobilization—an important phase of the peace accord leading toward next year's free election.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that the Khmer Rouge remained the Khmer Rouge. They opposed all other regimes, except for their own. They were not happy with any other regime. Therefore, it was no surprise that they opposed the State of Cambodia. The important point was their opposition to the UNTAC forces, and H.E. Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general and UNTAC chief. They even demanded that H.E. Akashi resign.

H.E. Hun Sen predicted that although the Khmer Rouge refused to implement the agreement, the international community would certainly not allow the accord implementation to fail because it was the biggest and most expensive mission ever carried out by the United Nations. In such a situation, the international community would certainly proceed with the planned election.

H.E. Hun Sen also spoke on various possibilities for holding the planned election.

H.E. Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen called on officials at all levels in Siem Reap Province to pay attention to improving the livelihood of the people and effectively cooperate with the UNTAC to create favorable conditions for accelerating the implementation of the Paris agreement toward success, thus bringing genuine and lasting peace and security to our motherland and people.

Phnom Penh, KR in Stalemate Over Power Sharing

BK1209124292 Hong Kong AFP in English 1225 GMT 12 Sep 92

[By Robert Birsel]

[Text] Pailin, Cambodia, Sept 12 (AFP)—Talks Saturday between Khmer Rouge [KR] leaders, Cambodia's U.N. peacekeeping chief and Prince Norodom Sihanouk failed to make progress on the thorny problem of power sharing in the run-up to elections.

Sihanouk said after the meeting that Cambodia's two main rival factions, the Khmer Rouge [KR] and the Phnom Penh government, were still entrenched at loggerheads.

"We are still in an impasse, still in a stalemate," said the prince, who is the neutral head of Cambodia's reconciliatory Supreme National Council (SNC).

U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief, Yasushi Akashi, arrived by helicopter Saturday at this official Khmer Rouge headquarters at the invitation of the guerrilla faction.

Akashi was accompanied by U.N. military commander General John Sanderson and diplomats from the five permanent member states of the U.N. Security Council.

A senior western diplomat said on arrival that the invitation from the Khmer Rouge was significant because it indicated that the radical Marxist faction, the strongest guerrilla force to fight Phnom Penh during the Cambodia war, still wanted to remain part of the country's peace process.

The Khmer Rouge has so far refused to cooperate with U.N. peacekeepers and proceed with the disarmanent phase of the peace plan which began in June.

The faction has been demanding more political power during the run-up to U.N.-supervised elections, scheduled for the middle of next year, and the weakening of the Phnom Penh government as preconditions for rejoining the peace process.

Sihanouk said after the meeting that the talks had focused on a recent Thai-Japanese proposal to set up an Administrative Consultative Body (ACB), with representatives from all four factions, to boost the power of the SNC.

The Khmer Rouge also wants consultative committees with a similar composition formed in key administrative structures of all factions, including the Phnom Penh government.

"That means the representatives of the (Khmer Rouge) would be able then to monitor, alongside UNTAC, the situation within the (Phnom Penh government)," Sihanouk said. "So you can imagine that in Phnom Penh, Prime Minister Hun Sen cannot accept such an idea."

"There is no common ground," he added, "and there is no possibility of agreement between Phnom Penh and the Khmer Rouge about the consultative committees."

However, the SNC chief said the ultra-nationalist Khmer Rouge had dropped a long-standing demand that Vietnamese settlers be expelled from Cambodia.

Saturday's talks came after a number of recent indications that the radical guerrilla faction was preparing to soften its stance and might be close to rejoining the peace process.

Akashi, speaking before Saturday's meeting, said there had been "some informal indications but they have yet to be confirmed."

He went on to urge caution and warned against excessive optimism about any possible signs of a softening of the Khmer Rouge's stance.

A western diplomat said after Saturday's talks that it was too early to say whether the Khmer Rouge was preparing to rejoin the peace process.

Last week in Bangkok, Sihanouk said the Khmer Rouge should be left alone in their control zones in the west and north of the country and excluded from the elections if they refused to rejoin the peace process.

On Saturday, however, the prince said that China, the main backer of the Khmer Rouge during the Cambodian war, had subsequently said that the elections should not take place without the participation of the Khmer Rouge.

Khmer Rouge To Return to Military Working Group

BK1309040592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Sep 92 p 5

[Text] The Khmer Rouge have reaffirmed their part in the Paris Peace Agreement by playing host yesterday to brokers and key signatories of a document that ended 13 years of war.

The guerrillas earlier this week had scored points and defused some tension by making known their plan to return to assist in work for the application of military aspects of the agreement.

But, as Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk made clear at a press conference yesterday afternoon, the Khmer Rouge remain unchanged in their insistence on more clout for the Supreme National Council as a condition for joining the crucial disarmament phase.

The guerrillas' sustained position makes for a continued stalemate between them and the Hun Sen regime in Phnom Penh, the prince said.

The prince was winding up a two-day visit that is part of a tour of areas held by previous allies in the former resistance. By undertaking the tour as the United Nations' General Assembly opens its annual session, he draws international attention to Cambodia 11 months after 18 countries signed the peace agreement in Paris on October 23.

The 47th general assembly begins on Tuesday.

The prince was joined Mr Yasushi Akashi, head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), Lt-Gen John Sanderson, commander of UN peace-keeping forces in Cambodia, and ambassadors of 10 countries.

Mr Akashi hailed as "very encouraging" the Khmer Rouge decision to return to participating in the work of the Mixed Military Working Group.

"We like it very much. We consider it as a positive attitude on their part," he said.

The Mixed Military Working Group operates at national and provincial levels, with liaison officers from all four factions working under the aegis of UNTAC.

The Khmer Rouge had lapsed attending meetings of the working group since towards the end of July, a UN official said.

An informed source said the Khmer Rouge decided to resume participation at provincial level in Siem Reap, Battambang and Kompong Thom as of a week ago.

The guerrillas planned to join provincial-level work of the Mixed Military Working Group in Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham and Kampot when UNTAC was ready, the source said.

Mr Akashi was joined by Asian and Western ambassadors in hailing the Khmer Rouge return to the Mixed Military Working Group—which was cited as part of the recently improved atmosphere.

One Asian diplomat pointed to "an atmosphere of give and take" at the SNC meeting in Siem Reap on September 10 that was chaired by Prince Sihanouk and Mr Akashi and attended by several ambassadors.

Mr Akashi said there had been some "informal indications" that the Khmer Rouge may rejoin the peace process but stressed that they were yet to be confirmed.

An ambassador of one of the Permanent Five members of the UN Security Council said however, there is still "a very small chance" of the Khmer Rouge joining Phase II at this point.

The ambassador said the "main effort" now rests with Thailand and Japan which are expected to hold negotiations in Bangkok again in the next few days.

Thailand and Japan last month held two rounds of talks with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan last month. At talks on August 27, the Khmer Rouge proposed bringing together formulas put forward by the two sides for strengthening the SNC.

But while diplomats suggest that Phnom Penh has become more open to the Thai-Japanese proposal for the setting up of an Administrative Consultative Body (ACB) since initially rejecting it, Prince Sihanouk yesterday said Hun Sen remained adamantly against the Khmer Rouge's proposal.

The Khmer Rouge wants consultative committees to be set up "within" the existing administrative structure in Phnom Penh.

The prince pointed out that this would enable the guerrillas to monitor alongside UNTAC the existing structure of the State of Cambodia (Phnom Penh).

As such "there is no possible agreement between Phnom Penh and the Party of Democratic Kampuchea," he said.

Prince Sihanouk declared to the Press that he had decided to "withdraw" his suggestion for the effective exclusion of the Khmer Rouge from the election process.

He said he had done so after he had been told by Japanese Vice-Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa that China's Foreign Minister Qian Qichen had made clear that elections in Cambodia should not take place without the Khmer Rouge.

The prince was joined by ambassadors from Permanent Five members of the UN Security Council—Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States.

Khmer Rouge Cease-Fire Violations Reported

BK1309074692 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] According to sources at the Defense Ministry's Committee for Military Cooperation With the United Nations, at the end of August and beginning of September 1992, the Khmer Rouge continued to violate the cease-fire in Kompong Thom, Banteay Meanchey, and Kampot Provinces by using military force, shelling the Cambodian People's Army [CPA] positions, and engaging in psychological warfare and banditry to rob people's property.

The sources say that on 28 August, between 20 and 30 Khmer Rouge soldiers robbed people in Phnum Srok District, Banteay Meanchey Province, taking 21 cattle and forcing people to pay ransom.

On 3 September at 1430, 20 Khmer Rouge troops in the Phnum (?Krap) sector robbed and threatened people in [name indistinct] market, east of Banteay Meas Commune, Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province. The Khmer Rouge troops indiscriminately fired on this township, killing one CPA combatant and took away a large amount of our people's property.

In Kompong Thom Province on 2 September from 1400 to 1500, the Khmer Rouge fired seven H-107 artillery shells on the position of the 16th Regiment. Also on the same day, the Khmer Rouge fired 10 DK-75 shells on Pralay Commune in Kompong Thom Province, destroying four people's houses and killing seven cattle and a pig.

On 3 September, our Army and people's state authority uncovered a Khmer Rouge arms cache in Pralay Commune, Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, and recovered six AK rifles, five SK rifles, a B-40.5 rocket launcher, and two AR rifles. Four of the weapons uncovered were from (Anlung Kroeung) Village, one from (Chek Rovieng) Village, five from (Ta Preav) Village, and four from (Prach Tamach) Village.

Charges Against Khmer Rouge Challenged

BK1109115192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Sep 92

["Clarification" of the Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] I. It has been said:

1. The Khmer Rouge should be shunned or should be left out of the elections;

2. There are only a few Khmer Rouge members, so there would be no problem if elections were held without the Khmer Rouge;

3. The United Nations should send troops in to fight the Khmer Rouge; and

4. The Khmer Rouge are not implementing the accord and have not entered the UN peace plan.

II. What is the significance of the 23 October 1991 Paris accord? The accord clearly specifies:

1. All categories of foreign forces must be withdrawn from Cambodia, that is, Vietnamese aggressor forces;

2. The Supreme National Council [SNC] should play its full role throughout the transitional period as the sole legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia;

3. UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and the SNC should join forces to verify the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia and ensure their nonreturn and should also see to the disarming and demobilization of the four Cambodian factional troops by 70 percent; and

4. UNTAC and the SNC should cooperate to create a neutral climate in Cambodia so as to allow various political parties to organize elections in a free, democratic, correct, and fair manner.

The four aforementioned points are aimed at:

1. Bringing about national reconciliation and compromise;

2. Bringing about peace, independence, neutrality, and nonalignment; and

3. Contributing to restoring peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the world.

III. In view of the aforementioned significance of the accord, it is asked: Who is demanding the accord's implementation? Who is rejecting the accord's implementation? Who is exaggerating the accord's significance? And, who is going so far as to say that UN troops should be sent in to fight the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], that the PDK is not respecting the accord and not taking part in the UN peace plan, and that elections can be held without the Khmer Rouge? Are those statements in accordance with the Paris accord? They completely contradict the accord and can only mean:

1. Those people have not verified the Vietnamese presence but have always claimed that there are no Vietnamese. A provision of the accord explicitly specifies that the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia should be verified and that the Vietnamese must clearly indicate the number of their withdrawn forces as well as those still in the country. And UNTAC and the SNC must cooperate in meticulously verifying the withdrawal of those Vietnamese aggressor forces. The provision has not been applied either by Mr. Akashi or UNTAC because they have an ill political intention in serving their goal.

2. Those people have not allowed the SNC to have any role. This is 100 percent wrong and has been for 10 months already.

3. Another big mistake is that they have irresponsibly drafted a law to allow the Vietnamese to vote but forbid overseas Cambodians from casting their ballots. This runs contrary to the accord and is for the purpose of slaying the Cambodian nation and people and preserving the ability of the Vietnamese forces to further invade and occupy Cambodia.

4. Those people codify criminal laws for arresting and imprisoning any Cambodians who oppose the Vietnamese by accusing them of violating human rights and perpetuating racism. Again, this is 100 percent contrary to the law and the concrete reality because the country, which has struggled against an invading Vietnam, is at fault. Does this also happen in other places in the world? If Japan is invaded, does it capitulate? Japan is currently reclaiming the Kuril islands. Does this violate Russia's rights? Is this a racial issue? If France or Australia is invaded, will it struggle against the aggressors and will it denounce and condemn the aggressors?

5. UNTAC is duty-bound to execute the accord, and the accord itself is for solving the problem of restoring peace, independence, neutrality, and nonalignment to Cambodia, thereby bringing about genuine national reconciliation. However, if some UNTAC leaders demanded that the United Nations wage war against the PDK, would UNTAC respect international law and the UN Charter? Would UNTAC come to restore peace to an invaded country? Or, would UNTAC come to help the Vietnamese aggressors to further invade and occupy Cambodia?

We would like to finish up our comments here. We have no intention of being argumentative. We only want to clarify. However, those people are striving, with ill intention, to cover up the violation of the accord. They have distorted the facts by accusing the PDK of not implementing the accord and not entering the UN peace plan. All in all, we wish to answer that it is not Democratic Kampuchea that has not executed the accord. Actually, it is the Vietnamese aggressors, the Vietnamese puppets, a group of bad elements, and the UNTAC head who:

1. Have not verified the presence of Vietnamese aggressor forces;
2. Have not provided the SNC with any right or power;
3 Have codified a law allowing the Vietnamese aggressors to vote in Cambodia but forbidding overseas Cambodians from casting their ballots;
4. Have codified a criminal law to arrest and imprison the Cambodian people, who are victims of the Vietnamese aggression, by accusing them of violating human rights and advancing racist policies.

In conclusion, we wish to make it clear that the Cambodian people and the people of the world are neither blind nor deaf. They have good eyesight and good hearing thanks to the 23 October 1991 Paris accord. They know who is right and wrong. Thanks to the accord, they can see and hear what happened in the past and what will occur in the future. They are able to see and know those who are correctly implementing the accord and those who are breaching it. As for those who continue to commit wrongdoings, the people will also continue to judge them.

Khmer Rouge Army Spokesman Denies Attacks

BK1309013292 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Sep 92

["Denial by the spokesman of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [DKNA] concerning the accusation that the DKNA Attacked Three Villages in Kompong Thom resulting in 12 Villagers Killed" date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] On 11 September 1992, an UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] spokesman made a gross accusation that the DKNA [National Army of Democratic Kampuchea] attacked three villages in Kompong Thom Province, killing 12 people. This accusation is completely false; a bad political motive must have been behind it.

The spokesman of the DKNA fully rejects this and would like to provide the following truthful clarification:

In order to show who was responsible for this cruel act, we ask these questions: Who is committing aggression against whom? Who is fighting whom? Who is violating whom? To answer these questions, we further ask these questions: Have all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces been withdrawn from Cambodia? Has Vietnam stopped annexing, committing aggression against, and occupying Cambodia? Have the Vietnamese aggressors stopped attacking, plundering, and massacring the Cambodian people?

1. As resistance fighers to liberate the nation and protecters of the race to oppose Vietnam's activities of aggression, the DKNA is the defender of the Cambodian people.

2. The real situation is that all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces have not withdrawn from Cambodia. Vietnam continues to commit aggression against and occupy Cambodia. The Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets continue to constantly attack, plunder, and massacre the Cambodian people.

The Cambodian people know about and witness all of this. They are the direct victims of all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces—open and secret forces, and the A-3 police. These various types of Vietnamese aggressor forces are the ones that are leading and commanding their puppets and lackeys to attack, plunder, and massacre the Cambodian people both in zones under their control and in semiliberated zones. As a matter of fact, the Vietnamese aggressors and puppets are the ones who attack, plunder, and massacre the Cambodian people in these areas. These areas are under the direct control of the Phnom Penh side.

It is, however, natural that in accordance with their true nature and their bad political goal, these people pretend not to see or hear anything whenever the Vietnamese aggressors and puppets launched attacks, plundered, and massacred the Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces. Not a word was said. Instead, the DKNA is accused of carrying out these activities.

4. [As heard] This is the method of thief crying stop thief, which these peope have been using. The Cambodian people do know what is right and what is wrong and what is cheating; no one can cheat them. The Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces will focus on doing everything to correctly implement the Paris agreement without bias until the Vietnamese aggressors withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia; until the Supreme National Council has a full role as a legitimate body and the sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period; and until there is no longer the regime in Phnom Penh, traitor to the nation and Vietnam's puppet.

DK Spokesman Holds Phnom Penh News Conference

BK1409032092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] On 11 September 1992, Mak Ben, spokesman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], held a news conference at the PDK office in Phnom Penh.

He informed the press correspondents that the PDK's 22 August 1992 proposal, calling for a role to be played by the Supreme National Council [SNC] in close cooperation with the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], has received great encouragement. Public opinion in general regarded this PDK's proposal as a reasonable one. They also said that the proposal for the setting up of an SNC opinion committee within the framework of the administrative structures of the four Cambodian factions would create a balance for the four Cambodian factions to monitor each other.

Concerning the question of the penal code bill drafted by the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cmbodia] and put forth for approval by the SNC at the SNC meeting held in Siem Reap on 10 September 1992, the PDK spokesman said that this penal code bill would bring about many bad consequences.

1. This penal code will serve as an approval for the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] to further occupy Cambodia.

2. This penal code will encourage more Yuon immigrants to flow into Cambodia within the framework of the Yuon policy to Vietnamize Cambodia.

3. This penal code will be tantamount to binding up the arms and legs of the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces and Cambodian people who are struggling against the Yuon aggressor forces and the two million Yuon immigrants.

Concerning the large parts of Cambodian border territory annexed by the Yuon aggressors, Mak Ben said the PDK resolutely opposed any attempt to redraw the Cambodian border line recognized by the world before June 1970.

The PDK called on the UNTAC and SNC to thoroughly implement Article 18 of the Paris agreement on Cambodia's sovereignty. In this connection, the PDK demanded the abrogation of all treaties and agreements signed between the Phnom Penh faction and Vietnam with an aim of annexing Cambodia's border territory, territorial waters, and seabed.

People Reclaim Land Southeast of Phnom Penh

BK1409064192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Reports reaching the newsroom of the Voice of the Khmer Radio say that along the new road of the Chrouy Ta Krum party office toward the end of the canal in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, people revolted and reclaimed land to build houses. According to the reports, this land was expropriated for the state from the people by the state authority of the Phnom Penh side. However, it turned out that the land was for sale to private individuals and businessmen.

People in the area have marked out the area to be reclaimed and kept a large track of land for repatriated

Cambodian people. The Phnom Penh side claimed that there is not enough land for these repatriated persons.

There are reports saying that some of the big shots involved in the land sale scheme have been offering beer to the people to appease them. Further reports say that the heads of communes and wards involved in the land sale dare not sleep at home.

Laos

Report on U.S.-Organized Civil Aviation Seminar

BK1209104092 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 12 (KPL)—A four-day seminar on civil aviation security, jointly organised at the Asian Pavilion Hotel here by the U.S. and Lao civil aviation companies, closed yesterday.

The seminar opened on September 8 drew the participants from the ministries of communications, transport, post and construction, national defence and interior, immigration police and from some other services.

The seminar was conducted through lectures and video-film on the subject and studies of different documents provided by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration and the U.S. embassy here.

The participants learned ways of preventing aircraft from hijacking, checking passengers and other procedures.

Present at the closing ceremony of the seminar were Deputy Minister of Communications, Transport, Post and Construction Bouasi Lovansai, and U.S. Ambassador to Laos Charles B. Salmon.

Report on U.S.-Aided Coffee Plantation Project

BK1209104292 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 12 (KPL)—The Lao-American integrated rural development project having its office in Hiam area, Viangthong District, Houa Phan Provice, since June 1992, has set up a pilot plantation on an area of 3.66 ha in substitution of poppy at four villages. They are Nam Neun, Long Ngoua-pa, Meuang Kout, and Bouamfat villages.

In addition to the pilot planatation of coffee, the project also conducts a pilot plantation of soya beans.

If the pilot plantation proves fruitful, they will become feasible options for fixed farming in the localities.

Phoun Sipaseut Greets Lao-Mongolian Anniversary

BK1209035692 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Sep 92

["Excerpt" of the congratulatory message sent from His Excellency [H.E.] Phoun Sipaseut, Laos' deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to H.E. Tserenpiliyn Gombosuren, Mongolia's foreign minister, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of Lao-Mongolian diplomatic relations—dated 11 September]

[Text] On behalf of the Lao Government, Lao people, and in my own name, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations and best wishes to His Excellency, and through you to the Government and all the people of Mongolia.

Throughout the past period, the traditional good relations and cooperation between the two countries, Laos and Mongolia, have been incessantly consolidated and developed. Therefore, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and Mongolia marked a very important milestone for the history of the relations between the two countries.

It has greatly contributed to the strengthening of close relations of friendship and cooperation in various fields between the Lao and Mongolian peoples, thus serving the mutual interests of the two countries, as well as for the peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in the region and the world.

On this glorious occasion, I wish the relations of friendship, cordial solidarity, and cooperation in various fields between the peoples of Laos and Mongolia to exist firmly and consistently forever.

'Glorious Success' of 10th NAM Summit Hailed

BK1109122392 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Sep 92

[PASASON article: "Enhance the Role of the Nonaligned Movement in Settling International Relations"—dated 11 September]

[Text] After six days of sessions, the 10th Summit of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] countries closed with glorious success in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 6 September 1992. Following the summit, a historic Jakarta statement was issued. The statement calls on the Nonaligned Movement to play a significant role in establishing a new world order. It also calls for reforming the United Nations and improving the democratic system within the UN organization. At the summit, the Nonaligned Movement also announced its readiness to respect human rights. At the same time, it stressed its determination not to allow the West to impose any regulations on the implementation of human rights, particularly, to render aid to NAM countries with conditions attached. The summit has also called on the Western countries to help ease the debt problem, lower the prices of basic goods to a more reasonable level, and help readjust the international trade structure.

This historic appeal has reflected the facts that since its founding, the Nonaligned Movement has positively and repeatedly carried out activities, that it has increasingly developed both in terms of quantity and quality, and that it has changed its methods of carrying out activities in conformity with changes in the international situation by concentrating on dominant factors or major issues that have emerged in each period. It has also showed that the Nonaligned Movement has always adhered to the principles and goal of its struggle—to struggle for the maintenance of world peace and security; to safeguard national independence and sovereignty in opposition to imperialism, old and neocolonialism, and racism; to peacefully coexist among various nations; to settle problems or disputes through peaceful means; to oppose acts of interference in the internal affairs of other countries; and to adhere to equality and rights to ownership of natural resources. All these have once again reflected the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement to maintain its principles and the goal of the struggle. They have also showed the Nonaligned Movement's intentions of having its roles and status as well as its voice worthily contribute to bringing about equality and justice to the world and establishing the new world order.

President Suharto of Indonesia, in his speech at the closing ceremony, said: Industrialized countries and poverty-stricken countries have continued to maintain inseparable relations. The various industrialized countries cannot continue with their economic development without the promotion and expansion of development work in poverty-stricken countries. Simultaneously, without guidance from the policies of developed countries, various developing countries will not be able to achieve their goal of development. For this reason, both sides should turn to each other, cooperate, and discuss ways and means to unitedly settle problems in order to improve bilateral relations and cooperation in the future.

At this summit, Western countries have been widely criticized for using the United Nations as a tool to pursue their foreign policies with the intention of taking advantage of others. The Nonaligned Movement has called on 170 UN member countries to get more opportunities and to secure more rights to determine various policies. In the past, it was the UN Security Council that has unilaterally made decisions on various issues, decisions that have greatly affected the world. Malaysia is a country that has clearly expressed its views. It has called for the revocation of vote casting by the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council. It has also called for change in the UN organizational system. This issue, considered very important, was raised for discussion during the summit. It has shown that the Nonaligned Movement countries are not leaning toward any pole in particular, but that they have consistently adhered to their principles and goal in the struggle for peace and national independence and for the cooperation of various nations to continually carry out development to unitedly achieve prosperity.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], as a country in the NAM group, pledges to abide by the aforesaid principles and goal, contribute its intelligence and voice to making the voice of the Nonaligned Movement become ever louder, and fight together with the various nations in the world to safeguard the independence and security of the world for cooperation, joint development, and prosperity to bring about equality and justice to this world.

In his speech at the 10th NAM Summit, LPDR President Kaysone Phomvihan said: In general, the world economy is still in an uncertain position. The marvelous progress that has been achieved in the scientific and technological fields over the past 30 years has only widened further the gap between wealthy countries and poverty-stricken ones. Worse still, the natural resources of various poverty-stricken countries have been continuously exploited without any benefit to the poor. Developing countries have continued to face various difficulties. They still have heavy debts with foreign countries. The continuation of the serious deterioration in trade exchanges and the adoption of protectionist policies by certain developed countries constitutes an obstacle to efforts for the development of various developing countries. Developed countries should understand that they have also gained from the assistance they have given to developing countries to achieve their development goals.

Regarding the new international order, President Kaysone Phomvihan clearly noted that the new international order should be established on the basis of the democratic and equitable participation of all countries, big or small, wealthy or needy, by taking into account the political, economic, social, and cultural attitudes of each country.

In light of the complicated change in the world situation, it is necessary for the Nonaligned Movement to continue to act as an effective movement and to improve its regulations and working procedures. We are convinced that this 10th NAM Summit will greatly contribute to settling international relations in all respects to make these relations more equitable in order to promote the expansion of new, beneficial cooperation and development for various nations.

Philippines

Defense Secretary Lists Military Purchase Rules

HK1109100992 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 11 Sep 92 p 12

[Text] Defense Secretary Renato S. de Villa has enumerated five conditions Government seeks in considering potential deals on foreign military purchases.

"By way of getting local labor and local components into the system, whenever we procure, we ask for coproduction in the Philippines...for technology transfer...for local employment or local hire and...for the possibility of getting royalties if such items can be exported from the

Philippines to neighboring countries and elsewhere," he stressed. "There is also the countertrade component."

Mr. de Villa said the Government's two landmark arrangements, namely: on Italy's Agusta S-211 jet trainer and light attack plane as well as on the United Kingdom's GKN Simba light armored vehicle, fulfilled all these conditions.

He remarked the only hitch in this regard concerned the matter of royalties, since these would depend on these weapons' acceptability to the armed forces of other countries.

He also hinted the defunct RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) arrangement previously hindered the government's freedom to reach favorable purchase contracts, especially with other foreign countries.

"We tried once to have some tricountry operations, activity done in Korea for the repair of some of our APCs (armored personnel carrier)," he recalled. "But because of some technical problem about the utilization of FMS, the plan bogged down and simply collapsed."

He added the U.S. company that reached an agreement with the Philippine government over the production of 78-footer patrol boats has conceded to some of the aforementioned requirements.

"The U.S. company that is producing this is looking at some Philippine companies to co-produce it here in the Philippines to sustain our program because we have 35-boat program," he said. "The original concept to which is five will be produced in the States and 30 will be produced here in the Philippines."

Nevertheless, he disclosed this naval project has encountered some financial difficulty. "Because of time and changes of costs, I think we have eight of them...produced in the States and the rest, I don't know how many more will be left to be produced here in the Philippines," he said. "That would be...the very first venture of U.S. co-production here in the Philippines."

Rebels Want Parliamentary Form of Government

HK1009072892 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 Sep 92 pp 1, 10

[By Juliet M. Labog]

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] is pushing for reforms in the Constitution, including a shift to a parliamentary form of government, government peace emissaries said.

Ilocos Sur Rep. Eric D. Singson, a member of the government panel in the exploratory talks in The Hague last week, said Congress was ready to respond to the proposal by convening itself as a constituent assembly to amend the Constitution.

Singson said the shift to a parliamentary system was part of the NDF's agenda on political and constitutional reforms in the coming peace negotiations.

The proposed agenda also includes human rights, socioeconomic reforms, the ending of hostilities and the disposition of all underground armed forces.

Communist Party founder Jose Maria Sison and NDF vice chairman Luis Jalandoni confirmed Singson's report, but both said they have yet to come up with a detailed proposal.

Sison, interviewed at the NDF office in Utrecht in the Netherlands, said a parliamentary government will allow more groups of different ideological persuasions to participate in the political arena. He stressed, however, that the effectiveness of such a system will depend on the state of the economy.

Jalandoni said the proportional representation provided for under a parliamentary government is crucial to the attainment of political stability.

"A parliamentary system will be able to allow more varied forces to participate but it also depends on the economic system there is. In the U.S., the two-party system works because it is the No. 1 capitalist power and commands tremendous resources," Sison said.

Singson was quite enthusiastic about pursuing the proposal.

There is no need to wait for the formal talks between the government and the NDF to begin before taking initiatives aimed at amending the Constitution, he said.

"Our plan is that after the budget (hearings), we will discuss amending the Constitution," Singson said. He added that he and Tarlac Rep. Jose Yap, head of the government panel, will file a resolution calling for the convening of a constituent assembly to amend Constitution.

The constituent assembly will not only pave the way for a parliamentary form of government but also seek to have the local and national elections held at different times, he said.

The change in the form of government, should it push through, may take effect in 1998, Singson added. Moves toward a shift to a parliamentary form of government were initiated in the last Congress. Under the system, the members of the parliament elect from among themselves a prime minister who exercises the powers of a chief executive. They also elect from among themselves the members of the cabinet. Proponents believe that the system strengthens political stability because the prime minister and the members of the cabinet may be replaced any time on a vote of loss of confidence by the parliament. The proposal gained momentum after the series of coup attempts against the administration of then President Corazon Aquino.

Advocates of the parliamentary system said these would not have happened had there been a built-in mechanism to change leaders of the executive branch without the need for bloodletting. They also said the system was more democratic because individuals and parties with little resources and those advocating radical reforms would have greater chances of winning parliamentary seats.

The proposal, however, was rejected at the Senate, where it was suspected that the move was intended to abolish the chamber which was then advocating the withdrawal of U.S. military facilities in the country.

During the exploratory talks in the Netherlands last week, the NDF and government panels agreed to hold formal peace talks to put an end to the 23-year communist insurgency.

President Ramos and NDF chairman Manuel Romero have yet to formally approve the holding of the talks.

The date and venue of the peace talks have not been finalized.

Peace Talks Proceed Without Sison, Jalandoni

HK1409052792 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] The peace talks between the government and communist rebels will proceed even if Jose Maria Sison and Luis Jalandoni refuse to participate. A high-ranking Malacanang official said Sison and Jalandoni have no more influence on the communist rebels in the country.

Sison is the founding chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, while Jalandoni is the National Democratic Front's international representative.

The official said the two leaders have no full understanding of the country's situation, which is why Sison has no wish to return to the Philippines to take part in the peace talks supposedly to be held in the country. They also enjoy comfortable lives in the Netherlands.

Sison and Jalandoni were the communist rebels' representatives to the exploratory peace talks held in the Netherlands recently. Both sides have agreed to hold formal negotiations, but these have been delayed because of the rebels' insistence that these be held outside the country. However, the government stressed that the talks are internal affairs and should be held in the country.

In related news, the government says it will carry out necessary measures in the event the rebel forces refuse to hold talks in the Philippines.

In an exclusive interview with DWIZ, Haydee Yorac, Commission on Elections commissioner and National Unification Commission [NUC] chairman, said there are other alternatives to convince the rebels to hold the talks in the country. Yorac also confirmed she has not agreed to a call by cause-oriented groups for the release of political prisoners before the peace talks commence. She said the NUC has the authority to set up a complete amnesty package but not to authorize the release of detained political prisoners. She added that President Fidel Ramos has formed a committee responsible for the requests to free political detainees.

Top Officials' Statements Said To Spoil Talks

HK1009141992 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon and Defense Secretary Renato de Villa should stop making hardline statements that could hamper peace negotiations between the government and the National Democratic Front. This was stressed by Rafael Baylosis, newly-released former chief of the New People's Army, in a speech before various cause-oriented groups at the Polytechnic University of the Philippines.

Baylosis said the statements and opposition of Drilon and De Villa to proposals to conduct the peace talks abroad will only spoil the negotiations. He said it will be better to allow the two sides to reach agreement on how best to achieve peace, instead of various top officials making statements against proposals.

[Begin Baylosis recording] Secretary Drilon and Secretary De Villa are appointed members of the National Unification Commission [NUC], which is supposed to deliberate, consult with various sectors of the people, and decide on what to recommend to the Chief Executive on the process of peace negotiations and the comprehensive amnesty program. Although the NUC has not started deliberations, they, as appointed members of the NUC, have begun taking hardline position. They are preempting what will still be deliberated upon in the NUC. Theirs are not simple voices—defense secretary, justice secretary. [end recording]

NPA Claims Failure of Military Offensive

HK0809133392 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 8 Sep 92

[Text] Officials of the New People's Army [NPA] have stressed that the military operations in Northern Luzon have failed because 700 soldiers have been killed or wounded in clashes with the NPA. According to Noli Libertad, spokesman of NPA's Lieutenant Crispin Tagamolila Command, the military fatalities include 35 officers and 300 personnel in 233 clashes from January to August this year. The NPA also managed to destroy P300 million [pesos] worth of equipment owned by illegal loggers in Cagayan Valley. Libertad said the ambitious Oplan Tapusin [Operation Plan Finish It] launched by President Ramos, Governor Faustino Dy of Isabela, Senator Heherson Alvarez, and other military officials to protect logging areas in Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino provinces, was a big failure.

Communists Pressed To Renounce Force

HK0909071092 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Sep 92 p 12

[By Wilfredo G. Reyes]

[Text] Government will soon press the CPP/NDF/NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-National Democratic Front-New People's Army] leadership to formally renounce the policy of attaining state power through force even as the insurgent leadership may already be considering this option seriously.

A Malacanang source said Government will likely ask for this concession before both sides form working committees to tackle issues of mutual interest.

It will be recalled the joint declaration signed last September 2 in the Hague stipulated formal peace negotiations "shall take place after the parties have reached tentative agreements on substantive issues in the agreed agenda through the reciprocal working committees to be separately organized" by the Philippine government and the NDF.

The same source speculated the insurgent leadership may have agreed to consider the renunciation of armed struggle. "It was the only quid pro quo that we demanded," the analyst said. "Like them, we had a list of preconditions to negotiations, but this was our bottom line."

The analyst said this was the possible concession the insurgent negotiators made in return for the government panel's agreement to adopt the insurgents' proposed negotiation framework. "Otherwise, the joint declaration would be tantamount to a unilateral concession on our part," the source remarked. "I don't think that was the case. We must have gotten something in return and there was only one major concession we wanted."

The last point of the September 2 joint declaration incorporated all of the insurgents' proposed agenda. Specifically, it stipulated "the substantive agenda of the formal peace negotiations shall include human rights and international humanitarian law, socio-economic reforms, political and constitutional reforms, end of hostilities and disposition of forces."

Meanwhile, a military source said the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) was aware that, contrary to prevailing government apprehensions, the application of the Geneva Conventions on the insurgency conflict would not automatically bestow belligerency status on the CPP/NDF/NPA.

The source cited Article III of the Convention, which was signed in 12 August 1947, in support of his statement. The article reads, in part: "The application of ... provisions shall not affect the legal status of parties to the conflict."

Nevertheless, the officer acknowledged there may be other considerations involved, since "this is a complex issue." He disclosed the Justice Department was conducting "a comprehensive study on the constitutional and legal" repercussions of such a measure.

He also stressed that Government has taken the first step in this direction. He recalled Memorandum Order [MO] No. 393, which then Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon signed in September last year. MO 393 directed the AFP and the Philippine National Police (PNP) to reaffirm their adherence to the principle of human rights in the conduct of security and police operations.

Subsequently, both institutions issued implementing guidelines to enforce this order.

Ramos Warns MNLF To Accept Amnesty Offer

HK1409040092 Quezon City MALAYA in English 13 Sep 92 pp 1, 2

[By Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] President Ramos yesterday called on members of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] rebels to take advantage of the government's peace offer or face the risk of being isolated.

"I hope (MNLF chairman) Nur Misuari takes advantage of this (government's amnesty offer) because he may be isolated in the process," the President told a press conference in Zamboanga City.

Zain Jali, spokesman and spiritual adviser to the MNLF, said the other day the MNLF is rejecting the government's amnesty offer, calling it a ploy to get them to surrender.

Ramos said there are ongoing negotiations with MNLF leaders in the local level and there is no plan to send a government representative to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia to talk with Misuari.

The government has formed a National Unification Commission that will recommend to the President a viable amnesty program.

For starters, the President has freed from detention five communist rebels and 17 military rebels.

Congress has also passed a bill legalizing the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Government representatives and officials of the National Democratic Front recently agreed in Netherlands to recommend the holding of formal peace talks.

Ramos said NDF hard-liners "should reassess its position since the majority of those who are actually in the peace process have started to show positive indications."

Thailand

National Elections Held; Democrat Party Wins

BK1409004992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 92 pp 1, 18

[Text] The Democrats stormed to a resounding victory in the nationwide election yesterday, catapulting their leader Chuan Likphai into top contender for the premiership.

Mr Chuan is likely to head a coalition government made up of the Democrat, New Aspiration [NAP], Phalang Tham [PTP] and Solidarity parties with the possibility that one or two more parties—Seritham and Chat Phatthana—will be brought in to enhance the stability of the government.

The Democrats were leading with 78 seats, according to unofficial poll results around midnight.

They were trailed by Chat Thai with 77 seats; Chat Phatthana, 62; New Aspiration, 52; Phalang Tham, 47; Social Action, 22; Solidarity, 8; Seritham, 7; Muan Chon, 3; Prachakon Thai, 3; and Ratsadon, 1.

In the South, which is the Democrat Party's traditional stronghold, the party took 80 per cent of the seats, 36 out of 45.

The NAP won six while the PTP took 3. The Democrats regained strength in Bangkok, taking nine seats compared with one in the last election in March.

Voter turnout in Bangkok showed an increase over the March 22 poll figure of 42 percent, but was lower than the hoped for 50 percent. The official figure was over 5 percent up from last time at 47.39 percent. The number of spoiled ballots accounted for 1.27 percent.

The Democrats' victory yesterday was almost a repetition of the feat attained by the party in 1976 when it won 114 seats and became the core of the ruling coalition.

Leaders of the Democrat, New Aspiration, Phalang Tham and Solidarity parties announced last night that they agreed to join to form a coalition government. Altogether, the four appear to have 185 seats, which constitutes a slim majority in the 360-member House of Representatives.

Moves for the formation of the government began last night. Democrat secretary-general Sanan Khachonprasat briefly met PTP de facto leader Chamlong Simuang.

Mr Chuan appeared cautious about his prospects of becoming prime minister.

"Everything has to follow procedure. I cannot speak much for the time being," he said in a televised interview.

He said he must wait for the official results and has to consult the party first.

"Then we will consult the other parties," he said.

The party's administrative committee will meet today to discuss formation of the coalition government.

"If possible, we would like to form a government with just four former opposition parties because we have commitments to one another," said deputy leader Banyat Banthattan.

Mr Banyat and Gen Sanan were last night appointed to coordinate work with other parties to negotiate the formation of a government.

Mr Banyat said the party must discuss whether other parties will be invited to join the coalition, but everything depends on how many seats each party wins.

He said the party cannot say yet which portfolios it wants because it must discuss this with its coalition partners.

Mr Banyat said the party is interested in the economic portfolios but never before had a chance to control them. Now it has people with knowledge in this area.

He said the party with the most seats will get the House Speaker's post.

Party sources said the Chat Phatthana Party has already approached the Democrats to join the coalition unconditionally.

Chat Phatthana leadel Gen Chatchai Chunhawan last night praised Mr Chuan as a good man and said he supported Mr Chuan as prime minister in May after former Chat Thai leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sombun Rahong failed to be nominated as prime minister following the resignation of Gen Suchinda Khraprayun.

"As a matter of principle, the leader of the party which wins the most seats should be prime minister," Gen Chatchai said.

He announced his party is not committed to any parties in particular.

"We can be in opposition or in the government," he said. All parties have to state their policies before they can come together to form a government.

So far he said he has not been approached by any parties to form a government. The party will meet today.

Gen Chatchai said he has been prime minister and in the Cabinet before and to hold another ministerial post would be boring.

For the new government to be stable, the government should have 220-230 votes in the House, he said.

Gen Sanan said the coalition government will essentially be made up of the four former opposition parties. The "unusually rich" former ministers will not be included in the Cabinet.

The PTP's Col Winai Somphong said he believes Maj-Gen Chamlong Simuang will not accept any ministerial post in order that Mr Chuan can perform his duty as head of the government at ease without having to kraengja [show deference to] Chamlong and NAP leader Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who will become advisers.

Maj-Gen Chamlong earlier yesterday said more parties will be included in the coalition to obtain sufficient seats in Parliament.

Speaking after voting, the de facto PTP leader said the first aim is to try to form a government with New Aspiration, the Democrats and Solidarity

Maj-Gen Chamlong said he does not think the formation of the government will take long because there will be no outside influence dictating matters.

Coalition members will have to meet and clear up any problems they may have had with one another and reaffirm their desire that the coalition government be stable.

"The people have to feel and be confident that the government will be stable.

"Businessmen, exporters and those in industry want and need stability," he said.

Once the people are assured that the government will be stable, the second task is to tackle problems of the economy.

Maj-Gen Chamlong said potential coalition partners need to discuss issues such as "commissions" and "corruption". Phalang Tham will make it clear that these things are unacceptable to the party.

He said each coalition party must be responsible for the behaviour of its respective Cabinet ministers.

He said there are two ways ministerial portfolios can be divided. Firstly ministers and deputy ministers may come from various parties. But this method may result in conflicts among ministers from different parties.

The other method is that one party is responsible for the whole ministry and has MPs taking the ministerial and deputy ministerial posts.

The advantage of this method is that if problems occur within any one ministry, the responsibility will rest with one party. The drawback is that if there is corruption within a ministry, no one will know about it.

Gen Chawalit said last night if the four pro-democracy parties can form a government together they will do so.

However, if they do not have up to 200 seats in Parliament, more parties will be brought in.

He said Cabinet seats will be allocated to each party according to the ratio of seats in Parliament.

Gen Chawalit stressed that if his party did not win the most seats enabling him to become prime minister, he would not take any Cabinet posts at all and would let others in his party take ministerial portfolios while he confined himself to administering the party.

But if the Democrats won the most seats, he would support Mr Chuan as prime minister.

Gen Chawalit stressed that his party objected to "unusually rich" former ministers joining the Cabinet.

"How can we allow them into the Cabinet. We had made (our position) clear about this before."

Gen Chawalit said his party can serve in the government or in the opposition.

"Our position remains unchanged but in the future the situation may change and new ideas may emerge," he said, urging all parties to have patience.

He urged an end to the division of parties into "angelic" and "satanic" entities.

Interior Ministry Gives Official Results

BK1409004892 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Excerpt] At 0445 today, Deputy Interior Minister Anek Sitthiprasat reported the following official election results:

[Begin Anek recording] The summary of election results by parties are as follows:

Chat Phatthana Party—60
Democrat Party—79
Ratsadon Party—1
Chat Thai Party—77
Prachakon Thai Party—3
Social Action Party—22
Solidarity Party—8
Muanchon Party—4
Phalang Tham Party—47
New Aspiration Party—51
Phalang Prachachon Party—0
Seri Tham Party—8 [passage omitted] [end recording]

Democrat Party Head Ready To Accept Premiership

BK1409063792 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Statement via telephone by Chuan Likphai, Democrat Party leader, on 14 September—recorded]

[Text] In accordance with the amended Constitution, the National Assembly president will countersign the royal appointment of the prime minister. The constitutional procedures will be followed accordingly. There will have to be internal consultations on who will be nominated as prime minister. It is not automatic that the leader of the party with the most number of seats will become prime minister. Who will become prime minister cannot be definitely decided at this time. The procedures noted in the constitution have to be followed. Internally, it depends on how soon the parties can reach a conclusion. If the majority supports any party leader, me or any other leader, as prime minister that will have to be accepted. If the majority supports me I am ready.

Pro-Democracy Parties Pledge To Help Chuan

BK1409091792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Sep 92 p A1, A5

[Text] Phalang Tham de facto leader Chamlong Simuang and New Aspiration leader Chawalit Yongchaiyut, their premiership ambitions dashed in yesterday's poll, pledged to help their ally, Democrat Party leader Chuan Likphai, form a new government but indicated they might not accept Cabinet posts.

Chawalit was decisive in saying he would not accept any ministerial position, while Chamlong seemed vague as to whether he would do the same.

Asked by Channel 11 anchorman Choemsak Pinthong whether he would keep his pre-election pledge not to serve in any post other than premier, Chawalit said: "Yes, I still stand by my old statement. I will give [Chuan] full support, but let me excuse myself from the Cabinet."

Chawalit's party won 72 seats in the March general election. Unofficial results showed the party's catch in yesterday's poll would not exceed 60 seats.

Chamlong said reporters must "read my mind" regarding the question of whether he would serve in a possible Chuan-led coalition.

"People are waiting for us to help form a government," Chamlong told reporters. "By Thai tradition, cabinet seats will be allocated according to the proportionate strength of each coalition partner and I still cannot think of any better plan to follow."

He talked about distancing himself from the future Cabinet, but repeatedly said that was not his final decision.

"You must read my mind. I will make a decision soon after the election results are known," he said, but added that he might announce the decision later.

Chamlong's party increased its overall election gain yesterday, winning about 44 seats according to unofficial projections. But, for Chamlong, it was disappointing given his much-publicized pre-poll statement that he wanted nothing short of the premiership.

Chamlong's alliance with Chuan's Democrat Party became fragile two days before the election when the Phalang Tham founder accused his unidentified allies of using "dirty tactics."

In an apparent political gimmick that proved effective for him in past elections, Chamlong vowed to quit politics if "dirty power" prevailed in yesterday's poll.

He declined to say yesterday whether he thought such "dirty" elements had contnbuted to Phalang Tham winning fewer seats than pre-poll projections had estimated. Some surveys had indicated the party could win as many as 74.

"I don't want to discuss that today," he said.

Chamlong also set conditions for a possible inclusion of the Chat Phatthana (National Development) Party of ex-prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan in a Chuan-led Cabinet.

We would have no conditions if somebody invited [the party], as long as important positions are given to people who have the people's trust. Simply speaking, the [Cabinet members] must not have had their assets seized for corruption," he said.

Chatchai has appealed a summary post-coup court ruling that he possessed "unusual wealth." The ruling froze his allegedly ill-gotten assets.

Chawalit set a similar condition.

"There will be no problem if our allies really want to form a government with Chat Phatthana. But certain principles should be maintained. For example, [politicians with seized assets] must not become ministers," the New Aspiration leader said.

"How can we [bring in the "unusually rich" politicians into Cabinet]? We have told the people we won't," he added.

Asked to comment on his party's performance, Chawalit said, "We are still a new party and we need to consolidate our political base. We will do it gradually and I will make [strengthening party strongholds] my post-election priority."

Businessmen Support Chuan, Urge Policy Continuity

BK1409033392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 92 pp 1, 18

[Text] Businessmen last night threw their support behind a possible coalition government led by Democrat leader Chuan Likphai but recommended it should follow the Anan II administration's economic policies, particularly of liberalisation.

They also believe the new government, if it is a coalition of the four former opposition parties—the Democrats, Phalang Tham, New Aspiration and Solidarity—will be able to handle economic affairs efficiently and boost investors' confidence.

A number of prominent economists would be in the new administration, they said.

Names of several top bankers have emerged as candidates for the Finance portfolio. But Bangkok Bank executive chairman Amnuay Wirawan appears to be the favourite.

Former Bank of Thailand governor and former Deputy Finance Minister Chawalit Thanachanan, now chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand (IFCT), said the new government should pay attention to rural areas, particularly to reduce income disparities between urban and rural people.

Although many previous governments had solutions on paper, income gaps remain a major problem, he said, suggesting property tax as an efficient way to solve it.

He suggested the new government should maintain a disciplined fiscal and monetary policy because, while the treasury reserve is expected to reach 210,000 million baht at the end of this fiscal year, it does not mean the government can overspend.

He recommends that the new government continues to implement the liberalisation of the trading, industry and monetary sectors as well as deregulation of official procedures to boost business competition.

"The new government should also continue the investment in large-scale infrastructure projects initiated by the Anan II Government."

Mr Chawalit said the new finance minister should be well qualified and acceptable to international financial institutes. Dr Amnuay Wirawan is the first choice for Mr Chawalit.

But he said Siam Commercial Bank president Tharin Nimmanhemin and his deputy Dr Olan Chaiprawat are also qualified.

Thanadi Sophonsiri, managing director of Nawa Finance and Securities Co, said the result of the election is quite satisfactory.

If the four former opposition parties can form a coalition government, it will be able to boost public confidence as the administration will be stable and this will benefit the economy in the short and long terms.

He is pleased that the campaign by the Business Management Service proved fruitful as the outcome of the election reflects increased public awareness of democracy.

Mr Thanadee said businessmen do not mind if the government appoints non-MPs to ministries supervising economic affairs. "Economic ministers, particularly at the Finance Ministry, must have the right calibre ability, experience and be neutral."

He sees leading bankers qualified for the post such as Dr Amnuay, Mr Tharin, Dr Olan, Thai Military Bank president Supachai Phanitchaphak, or care-taker Finance Minister Panat Simasathian.

Deputy Bank of Thailand governor Roengchai Marakanon said he believes the new government will be stable. There will be more choice for the government if outsiders are considered for economic ministerial posts.

Thammasat University vice-rector Somchai Phakapatwiwat said the increased number of Democrats and Phalang Tham candidates reflects growing political awareness.

Although Phalang Tham lost about nine seats in Bangkok, its tally nationwide rose overall.

If the Democrats form a government with Mr Chuan as premier it will augur well for the economy, he said.

"If the ministerial account belongs to the Democrat and Phalang Tham parties, the fiscal and monetary policy laid down by the Anan administration will be followed, while Mr Bunchu's policy is known to stress growth in government spending rather than private sector investments. In the latter case, investment might be affected in the short term," Dr Somchai said.

Wichian Wirasaksi, executive director of the Thai Gem and Jewellery Traders' Association, said Mr Chuan is the most suitable prime minister as he is neutral and acceptable to all.

He said he would like a coalition government under Mr Chuan to help the gem and jewellery industry which has seen trade drop because of value-added tax.

Woraphong Phichayaphong, vice-president of the Rice Exports Association, said he is delighted at Mr Chuan's success.

Military Not To Interfere in Government Formation

BK1409024592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 92 p 5

[Text] Military leaders have promised that the armed forces will not interfere with the formation of the new government but will leave it to the politicians.

Supreme Commander ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Woranat Aphichari, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit and Air Force chief ACM Kan Phimanthip made the pledges separately yesterday.

Gen Wimon said he is to visit ASEAN nations to meet with military leaders. His absence from the country during the period will be a guarantee against political interference.

"Soldiers will remain in their barracks. Soldiers are not interfering in the election. We will not interfere after the election. We will not interfere in the government's formation, its fall or its reformation," ACM Woranat said.

In another interview, ACM Kan said the new coalition will be formed by political parties.

He hoped that politicians will cooperate in carrying out the task.

"We've learned that a lack of cooperation (among political parties in forming the Government) causes problems (to the country). I hope that everyone will remember the lesson."

"The military will cooperate with the government," he said.

After casting his ballot yesterday morning, ACM Kan predicted the next government would be a coalition, comprising at least four parties.

"No party will win an absolute majority in ther Lower House," he said.

Asked whom would be the next prime minister, he said it would be someone who is "suitable".

Paper Hails Outcome of Election

BK1409030792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 92 p 4

[Editorial: "The People Have Chosen Wisely"]

[Text] The outcome of national polling yesterday should usher in a new era of democratic development alongside steady economic growth for Thailand. Despite pockets of disillusionment and apathy on the eve of Election Day, prompted by reports of widespread vote-buying and other electoral abuses, it is obvious that the sense of political righteousness instilled in the minds of the electorate as a result of the tumultuous events of May won the day. As expected, the alliance of pro-democracy parties has collectively made electoral gains at the expense of parties and elements that were previously affiliated with the pro-military camp.

Making the biggest headway is the Democrat Party, which has emerged as the largest party in terms of elected MPs. Judging from initial returns yesterday evening, it appears that the Democrats and the three other parties in the pro-democracy alliance—namely New Aspiration, Phalang Tham and Solidarity—have mustered enough House of Representatives seats to allow them to form a coalition government with a slim majority. Their position can be bolstered further if the Seritham Party of former House Speaker Athit Urairat is taken into the fold.

The pro-democracy alliance could have gained more seats if the strong sentiments among democratic aspirants in the immediate aftermath of the May bloodshed had not dissipated. At the same time, other parties of dubious political leanings could have suffered more losses if structural faults in the electoral process such as the patronage system and the money factor in the provinces had been rectified. The solid gains by parties known for their financial strength, though having been roundly condemned for their pro- military stance—such as Chat Thai—have driven home the salient point that our national effort to weed out undesirable elements from the parliamentary system will be a time-consuming exercise.

Be that as it may, it is now the responsibility of the pro-democracy alliance to take up the task of forming the next coalition government with Democrat leader Chuan Likphai as prime minister. Mr Chuan deserves credit for having led his party to this impressive electoral victory. Of the three nominal leaders in the pro-democracy alliance who were seen to be in the prime-ministerial race prior to yesterday's poll—namely New Aspiration chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut, de facto Phalang Tham leader Chamlong Simuang and Mr Chuan—the Democrat leader came across with a high popularity rating in the final week before the election, mainly because of his ability to neutralise criticisms over the party's role during the May crisis and in the process project a favourable party image. The other members of the pro-democracy alliance will now have to honour the public mandate by supporting Mr Chuan.

Experience has taught us that efforts to form workable coalitions are frequently marred by inter-party wrangling and in-fighting among members of prospective coalition partners over how best to serve their vested interests. Public faith in the parliamentary system was shattered after the March 22 election when the pro-military parties defied widespread anti-military sentiments by backing Gen Suchinda Khraprayun. The tide has turned in favour of the pro-democracy alliance this time but nevertheless, the members of this alliance will have to set aside their own vested interests in working out a coalition set-up that can best serve the country at large.

The immediate challenge of the new coalition—regardless of whether it comprises just the alliance members or incorporates other factions—is to win back the trust and confidence of the Thai people as well as the international community. As a starter, this can be achieved by the inclusion of honest and capable personalities in the Cabinet line-up, irrespective of whether they are elected MPs or qualified outsiders.

Poll Victory Said Good for Parliamentary System

BK1409012792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 92 p 18

[By "POST reporters"]

[Text] The unexpected electoral gains in Bangkok by the Democrat Party will enhance the parliamentary system and encourage capable people with good political ideology to enter the electoral process in the future, political analysts said last night.

Most of the pre-election polls had expected the Democrats to win no more than five or six seats in Bangkok. The nine seats won by the party yesterday exceeded the expectations of Democrat leaders themselves.

They had modestly forecast that the party should be able to win more than the one seat it won in the March election.

The outcome reflects a swing among Bangkok voters away from the incumbent Bangkok champion, the Phalang Tham Party, in favour of the Democrats.

This swing is partly influenced by de-facto Phalang Tham leader Chamlong Simuang's role during the May crisis, seen by some of the more conservative Bangkok voters to be too rigid.

"Members of the younger and middle-aged generations in Bangkok might have endorsed Chamlong's leading role in spearheading the anti-Suchinda demonstrations in May," said one analyst.

"But the older generation, particularly those in the business community who are normally conservative, disapproved of Chamlong's extremist stance."

Maj-Gen Chamlong declined to analyse the party's eroded position in Bangkok, saying only that the party never set any target on the number of Bangkok seats and it wholeheartedly accepted the electoral verdict as handed down by Bangkok voters.

The party's strength in Bangkok was cut from 32 seats in the March 22 election to 23 in yesterday's poll.

But there are also other factors behind the swing in Bangkok, aside from the impact of the May crisis.

One common observation heard at various polling stations as the votes were being counted pointed to the fact that Maj-Gen Chamlong had devoted a lot of time in recent weeks to upcountry provinces where he campaigned in support of Phalang Tham candidates.

He spent much less time in Bangkok than during the previous election.

Pollster Niyom Purakham agreed with this observation. He also attributed the Democrat gains to several new and qualified candidates running under the party's banner as much as the party's overall surge in popularity in the final phase of campaigning before the election.

From the party's televised campaign rally at the National Stadium and from his appearance at several television talk-shows in the last week before election day, Democrat leader Chuan Likphai not only managed to neutralise criticism of the party's unclear role during the May events but also succeeded in projecting an image of firm political ideologies and adherence to the parliamentary system.

Most analysts agree that Mr Chuan's performance at these public functions was on average better than the leaders of other parties. In the final analysis, the Bangkok electoral race boiled down to a contest between the Phalang Tham and Democrat parties.

"Phalang Tham's landslide victory in Bangkok in the March 22 election marked a protest vote against the National Peace-keeping Council," said political scientist Likhit Thirawehgin.

"But this time, the Bangkok voters had a wider choice (between the Phalang Tham and Democrat candidates)." It is believed that Bangkok voters took into account a combination of party policies as well as the qualifications of individual candidates in casting their ballots.

The entire Democrat team for Constituency 4, led by well-known development planner Sawit Phothiwihok was elected against poll forecasts placing them as trailing behind the Phalang Tham team because of Dr Sawit's high profile in campaigning on behalf of his party's economic-policy platform.

Dr Sawit is credited as the key architect behind the Eastern Seaboard Development Programme.

Analyst Dr Likhit said Phalang Tham's eroded position should not be seen as a failure, adding that the distribution of Bangkok seats between the two key parties now follows a more natural course.

The electoral success of Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sundarawet and Muan Chon Party leader Chaloem Yubamrung shows there are still certain groups in Bangkok who want politicians who share their ideologies and styles to serve them in the House of Representatives.

Mr Samak has defied the prevailing democratic mood in Bangkok by serving as the lone and staunchest defender of the military's role in the May bloodshed.

Chuan Likphai's Claim To Premiership Viewed

BK1409103792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Sep 92 p A5

[Text] The Democrat Party's resounding victory in the South, the party's traditional stronghold, affirms its position as a major contender for the leadership of the emerging coalition government.

While the Democrats have always been able to rely on the support of Southerners, the landslide win in yesterday's election indicates that a higher mandate has been bestowed on party leader Chuan Likphai—to assume the prime ministership.

The Democrat Party won 36 House seats out of the 45 available in the southern region, compared with 26 seats in the March 22 election.

The May bloodshed has profoundly disturbed southerners, who are relatively more politically active than people in other parts of the country, and it obviously influenced the way they voted.

While leaders of the Phalang Tham and New Aspiration parties were deeply involved in the street protests that culminated in a bloody crackdown, the Democrat Party emphasized its strict adherence to the parliamentary system as the only way to solve national problems.

Khunying Suphattra Matsadit, the Democrat Party's deputy campaign director, said the party's stronger showing in this election was primarily the result of campaign strategy advocating Chuan as a contender for prime minister.

"Our party leader has been the main selling point in the Democrat Party's election campaign," Suphattra said.

She said Chuan had exercised self-restraint in the face of attacks from rivals who accused him of being "too soft" and tending to "play it safe."

Suphattra said the Democrat Party started gaining ground only about a week before the election, after Chuan made his major campaign speeches and appeared in political talk shows on television.

Chuan's speeches and knowledge of national issues were generally rated above those of leaders of rival parties.

Suphattra attributes the decisive Democrat victory to its candidate's public professionalism and commitment to democracy.

Reports also suggested that votebuying and other dishonest electioneering practices, evident in other regions, were not working in the South.

The newly-elected Phalang Tham MP for Nakhon Si Thammarat's Constituency 3, Chamni Sakset, conceded yesterday that the Democrat Party is currently too strong for challengers because it is the best-organized party and is held in highest esteem by the people of the region.

Official on Solving Patents Dispute With U.S.

BK1209034192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 92 p 6

[Text] Deputy Commerce Minister Pridiyathon Thewakun emerged from a meeting with senior US officials yesterday expressing hope that the dispute over pharmaceutical patents can be resolved and the threat of US trade sanctions averted.

Only one major difference out of eight remains to be settled, he said after meeting Deputy US Trade Representative Michael Moskow at the Commerce Ministry.

The remaining issue is a "safety monitoring period" used by the Thai Food and Drug Administration for new drugs.

This administrative measure is being used as a kind of transitionary patent protection by the FDA to provide exclusive marketing rights for new drugs that will not be eligible for patent protection under the new law that comes into effect at the end of this month.

Previously pharmaceuticals were not eligible for patent protection at all.

The new bill allows drug patenting, but only for drugs not currently on the Thai market unless they were recently invented.

While the drugs' safety is being monitored, the FDA will not allow other companies to sell copies of the drugs, effectively granting a kind of patent protection.

The United States is willing to accept a "safety monitoring period" of at least five years. Thailand is willing to grant only two years.

Among the issues that have been settled, M.R. Pridiyathon said, include methods of administering anti-abuse of monopoly power under patent protection, including the grounds for granting compulsory licences to competitors; patent owners' abuse their monopoly power; and the work of a special committee set up to monitor whether patented drugs are overpriced.

"A positive decision is expected to be announced by the US Trade Representative on October 11," M.R. Pridiyathon said. [Bangkok THE NATION in English on 12 September, in a similar report adds: "Asked whether the US plans to remove Thailand from the 'priority list of foreign countries' on the trade watchlist on Oct 11, Moscow replied, 'hopefully' we will continue to discuss the issue."]

That is the date when the US Government has to announce its decision on whether to impose trade sanctions against Thailand following a complaint from US drug companies that their inventions were inadequately protected against patent protection in Thailand.

Note Assures EC Regarding Copyright Dispute

BK1209034992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 92 p 20

[Text] The dispute between Thailand and the European Community over the illegal duplication of EC sound recording has resulted in Thailand issuing a note to assure the EC of the enforcement of Thai copyright law.

M.R. Pridiyathon Thewakun, Deputy Commerce Minister, said he signed the note yesterday to confirm to the EC that the Thai Government will take within the constitutional framework to the necessary level measures to ensure that unauthorised duplication of EC sound recording in Thailand will be brought down to the eligible level within the shortest possible time span.

The duplication, he said, will be substantially reduced from the current level within one year.

As one means to combat unauthorised duplication of EC sound recording, the Thai Government expects that EC industries affected will give appropriate cooperation by contributing to the methodology for an action plan, he said.

However, he said, the move by the Thai Government should not be interpreted as an acceptance by Thailand that it did not comply with its obligations under the Bern Convention or any other international agreement to which it is a party.

M.R. Pridiyathon said he was confident that the EC Commissioner, who has to decide on September 23, will not retaliate against Thailand because Thailand has shown its intention to deal with audio piracy.

He said the EC International Federation of the Phonographic Industries (IFPI) last year filed a petition with EC Commissioner accusing Thailand of illegally duplicating EC sound recordings, causing damage to EC industries.

Maritime Boundaries Agreement Reached With SRV

BK1209031992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 92 p 7

[Text] Thailand and Vietnam have reached a common stance on maritime boundaries in the Gulf of Thailand, according to the deputy permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr Suchinda Yongsunthon said the two countries agreed during a three-day meeting earlier this week that they would like to implement joint development schemes in overlapping areas claimed by both Bangkok and Hanoi.

The meeting, which ended on Wednesday, was the first official encounter between Thailand and Vietnam aimed at finding a solution to the problem of overlapping maritime territorial borders.

The meeting was made possible after the success of last year's Thai-Vietnamese Joint Commission, which agreed on the need to cooperate in order to define the areas in question.

Mr Suchinda, who led the Thai delegation, said the joint development plan would provide mutual advantages. It would allow both countries to reap the benefits from untapped resources in the area, he said.

The area both countries are claiming is believed to be abundant in oil, natural gas and other resources.

Ideally, Bangkok would prefer to delineate the boundaries, because that would solve the problem permanently, Mr Suchinda said.

But in practice it would take time to sort this out, given the type of legal obstacles which arose when Thailand tried to come to a similar arrangement wlth Malaysia.

It took 13 years for Thai and Malaysian officials to resolve the issue of the Thai-Malaysian maritime boundary.

The deputy permanent secretary said he expected there would be some significant progress made on the issue at the November meeting in Hanoi.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung, leader of the Hanoi delegation, said after the meeting that the discussion was very satisfactory and constructive.

The two countries looked forward to a successful conclusion, he said.

Mr Trung described the plan for the two countries to jointly develop the overlapping areas as "quite promising."

Royal Command Revises Makeup of Judiciary Panel

BK1109143992 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Government House spokesman Montri Chenwitthayakan gave a statement at Government House this afternoon. He said a royal command has been put into effect amending the judiciary officials regulations of 1978 and 1992 and published today in the Royal Gazette issue number 109, section 94. Per Article 2 of the aforementioned royal command, the command is effective from the date, or today, it is published in the Royal Gazette.

The gist of the royal command is:

1. The composition of the Judiciary Commission stipulated in the judiciary officials regulations of 1978 is to be terminated.

2. The new composition of the Judiciary Commission consists of 18 Judiciary Commission members by virtue of their positions as judiciary officials, such as president of the supreme court, director of the appeals court, vice president of the supreme court, directors of the regional appeals courts, and directors of the preliminary courts. This enlarges the number of Judiciary Commission members by their posts and includes more senior judiciary officials. In addition, there are to be six elected members of the Judiciary Commission and four former presidents of the supreme court in the commission. There will be 28 members of the Judiciary Commission instead of the previous 12.

3. Judiciary officials at every level will receive commensurate salaries.

The main reason for the issuance of the royal command is to resolve the previous and likely future conflicts in the judiciary circle which would seriously affect the judiciary institution and damage the institution's prestige and the people's respect. This matter must be resolved urgently in order to prevent damage to the institution and overall stability of the country. The Justice Ministry will issue detailed explanation on this matter at a later date.

Shakeup Aims To Restore Confidence

BK1209021992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Sep 92 p A1, A2

[Text] In one of its final and decisive acts before leaving office, the Anan Government yesterday issued an executive decree designed to reform the divided judiciary, which has been plagued by ugly wrangling during the past two years.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said the move aims at restoring public confidence in the judicial system.

The executive decree, which took effect yesterday, amended the Judicial Officials Act by replacing the 12-member Judicial Commission with a new commission comprising 28 members, six of them to be elected by the country's 1,700 judges.

Leading members of hundreds of disaffected judges who belong to a group called Protectors of the Judiciary, led by Supreme Court Senior Judge Praman Chansu, yesterday threatened to ask judges throughout the country to slow down their work or abandon their duty altogether in protest against the government's bombshell.

The new commission, which will be responsible for preparing the annual reshuffle of judges, is to be made up primarily of judges who are opposed to Praman's faction. The panel is scheduled to hold its first meeting on Monday and it is believed Praman and many of his supporters will be demoted or sidelined in a purge through the annual reshuffle, which will take effect on Oct 1.

The executive decree will be deliberated by the new House of Representatives to be formed after the general election tomorrow. Legal experts said even if the executive decree was rejected by the new House, the annual reshuffle of judges and other actions carried out by the new Judicial Commission would remain in effect.

Under the provisions of Article 172 of the Constitution, even if the executive decree is not endorsed by House, all actions effected by the new Judicial Commission set up by the executive decree will stand.

The executive decree also said judges who have been convicted of disciplinary offences will not be allowed to stand for membership of the Judicial Commission. Praman and 10 other judges have been put on royally-sanctioned disciplinary probation for leading a crusade against ex-justice minister Praphat Ouaichai .

"The judiciary is one of the country's highest institutions of government besides the administration and the parliament. We cannot allow it to remain divided," the prime minister said.

Anan said he had tried all possible means to bring about reconciliation among members of the judiciary throughout his previous tenure as prime minister and in during his present term but the power struggle among judges persisted.

"The continued hostilities among judges have caused serious concern among members of the public and have wide-ranging repercussions on people from all walks of life;" he said. "The national security and the country's economy will be adversely affected if public confidence in the judiciary is allowed to deteriorate."

The prime minister said he believed the amendment to restructure the Judicial Officials Act and the resulting changes in its organizational set-up would allow the new Judicial Commission to perform its duty efficiently.

"We [the government] did not intend to take away the power of the Judicial Commission. I am only trying to restore the credibility of the judiciary," he said.

Anan stressed his government had carefully discussed the plan to reform the judiciary and the Judicial Commission, the governing body of judges, before deciding to issue an executive decree to effect the changes.

Governent spokesman Montri Chenwitthayakan yesterday told reporters at Government House the new Judicial Commission comprised 18 senior judges who would be ex officio members of the commission, four former Supreme Court presidents and six other active judges to be elected by judges.

Justice Ministry sources told The Nation yesterday that of the 22 judges who are members of the new Judicial Commission by virtue of their offices, only three belong to Praman's faction.

Senate President Michai Ruchuphan, a prominent legal expert, said the establishment of the new Judicial Commission, with 22 of the 28 members appointed by virtue of their offices would render meaningless the election of the six other members.

Meanwhile, about 100 judges belonging to the pro-Praman faction met at a Bangkok restaurant last night to find ways to respond to the governent's drastic action to reform the judiciary.

In a press release, the group said the issuing of the executive decree was unconstitutional because it contradicted Article 172 of the Constitution which specifies conditions under which the governent shall issue an executive decree.

The article in question says the governent shall issue an executive decree either to maintain national security, ensure public safety or economic stability, or to avert public disasters.

The pro-Praman judges said the issuing of the controversial executive decree did not fall under any of the categories specified by the Constitution. They also called the government action a "flagrant intervention" in judicial affairs by the administration.

Supreme Court Judge Udon Fungfung, who was present at the pro-Praman meeting last night, said the executive decree was tantamount to a "seizure of power" from the judiciary by the executive branch of government.

The disaffected judges told reporters they would demonstrate.

Vietnam

Daily Urges U.S. To Lift Embargo 'Completely'

BK1409072592 Hanoi VNA in English 0621 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 14—In a commentary today, NHAN DAN urges the United States to completely lift its economic embargo against Vietnam.

The paper is commenting on foreign reports that President Bush has extended the trade embargo for another year. NHAN DAN recalls that in April 1992 the US State Department decided to ease some aspects of the embargo, allowing a number of non-governmental organizations to give aid to Vietnam and U.S. companies and private organizations to export to Vietnam goods for basic human needs such as food and medicine. Direct telecommunication links between the two countries have been set up. American group travel is now permitted to Vietnam. That is a positive if small step which has been widely welcomed by public opinion. NHAN DAN says:

"What the Vietnamese people, the American people and world public opinion demand is that the U.S. Government completely lift its embargo against Vietnam, because this is an outdated policy emanating just from a hostile attitude which runs counter to the interests of the peoples of Vietnam and the United States and does not conform to the trend of development of the situation in the world and region.

Do Muoi on Outcome of India Visit

BK1409043592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Report on a 13 September interview with party General Secretary Do Muoi by a NHAN DAN correspondent aboard a plane taking Do Muoi and his high-level Vietnamese Government delegation home from a visit to India—read by announcer]

[Text] [Correspondent] Could you, comrade general secretary, give us your observation on the sentiments of Indian leaders and people toward your visit?

[Do Muoi] Although geographically far apart, Vietnam and India have had cultural exchanges since the early years of the 17th century. At an international conference on the liberation movement held in Brussels, Belgium, in 1927, our Uncle Ho met Mahatma Gandhi, the founder of India's independence. The time-tested Vietnamese-Indian friendship, built and fostered by President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, has become ever closer. India is a great faithful and pure-minded friend of Vietnam who has always stood by our side, especially during our difficult times, and who has reserved for us its highly valuable assistance.

Visiting a beautiful and hospitable India, we felt at home wherever we went and we noticed the manifestations of the Vietnamese-Indian friendship. In particular, at Calcutta, tens of thousands of people warmly welcomed our delegation. Government leaders and people of India showed us their warm sentiments and gave us a grand welcome. The peoples of the two countries share the desire to keep the Vietnamese-Indian friendship ever green.

[Correspondent] Could you, comrade general secretary, evaluate the outcome of the visit?

[Do Muoi] The official friendship visit to India of our high-level government delegation has concluded successfully. All the talks took place in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding. Both sides informed each other of their respective national situations, extensively exchanged views on bilateral relations and on the international and regional situations, and exchanged experiences on the renovation undertaking in Vietnam and on economic reforms in India.

The joint communique reflected the outcome of the visit and marked a new development in the cooperative relations between Vietnam and India.

[Correspondent] Could you, comrade general secretary, give your views on the prospects for Vietnamese-Indian cooperative relations?

[Do Muoi] In the past, Vietnamese-Indian friendship has continued to be consolidated and developed. The cooperative relations between the two countries have been further expanded and have produced remarkable results. These relations have made practical contributions to each country's socioeconomic development and have become a model for South-South cooperation. Both sides was satisfied with the progress made in their economic, trade, scientific, technological, and training cooperation. Meanwhile, both sides also noted that the prospects for cooperation are great.

We should join the Indian side in establishing new guidelines, new areas of work, and new procedures with the aim of upgrading the two countries' cooperative relations to a new, more comprehensive level with higher quality and efficiency.

The fast-changing and complex world situation has offered developing countries, including Vietnam and India, new opportunities and has, at the same time, created new, great challenges for them. A fierce economic race is taking place in the Asia-Pacific region. Peace, cooperation, and development have become a major trend and a top priority of vital importance for all nations. Against this background, it is necessary to expand the cooperative relations between Vietnam and India for the sake of the two countries' interests and of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in the region and the world as a whole.

The prospects of Vietnamese-Indian relations are very bright. Following the motto that Vietnam wishes to befriend all nations in the world community in its struggle for peace, independence, and development, we are expanding our relations with all countries. Vietnam is determined to do it utmost to join India in upgrading Vietnamese-Indian relations to a new level for the sake of happiness and prosperity of our two peoples.

Joint Communique on India Visit

BK1309153192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Sep 92

["Text" of joint communique on party General Secretary Do Muoi-led high-level state delegation's official friendship visit to India]

[Text] 1. A high-level state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] led by Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, paid an official friendship visit to the Republic of India from 8-13 September 1992 at the invitation of His Excellency Narasimha Rao, prime minister of India.

2. During their stay in India, General Secretary Do Muoi and his entourage called on His Excellency Shankar

Dayal Sharma, president of India; held a separate meeting with His Excellency Shri K.R. Narayanan, vice president of India; paid floral tributes to the late Indian leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and Shri Rajiv Gandhi; and visited a number of economic, cultural, and scientific-technological establishments in the capital city of New Delhi and in Maharashtra and West Bengal.

At all the places where they visited, General Secretary Do Muoi and his entourage were accorded a warm and cordial welcome by the leaders and people of all walks of life in India reflecting the traditional friendship between the two countries.

3. The high-level Vietnamese state delegation led by General Secretary Do Muoi held talks with the Indian delegation led by Prime Minister Narasimha Rao in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, sincerity, and mutual understanding and trust.

Also attending those talks on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Nguyen Quyet, vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Phan Van Khai, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Standing Committee; Comrade Nguyen Dinh Tu, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission; Comrade Nguyen Manh Cam, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Le Van Triet, member of the party Central Committee and minister of commerce and tourism; Comrade Tran Lum, member of the party Central Committee and minister of heavy industry; Comrade Senior Lieutenant General Dao Dinh Luyen, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA] General Staff; Comrade Ha Hiep, assistant to the party general secretary; Comrade Pham Van Chuong, deputy chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Comrade Tran Khai, deputy director of the State Planning Commission; and Comrade Vu Xuan An, Vietnamese ambassador to India.

On the Indian side were Doctor Manmohan Singh, minister of finance; His Excellency Eduardo Faleiro, minister of state for external affairs; His Excellency P.J. Kurien, minister of state for commerce and industry; His Excellency R. Kumaramangalam, minister of state for parliamentary and scientific-technological affairs; His Excellency (Dusik), first deputy minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency L.L. Mehrotra, deputy foreign minister; His Excellency (Janeran) deputy minister of commerce; His Excellency Rao, deputy minister of petroleum and natural gas; His Excellency Rama Rao, deputy minister of science and technology; His Excellency (Sion), secretary in charge of foreign affairs; His Excellency Malik, Indian ambassador to Vietnam; His Excellency (Simsiaram) minister attached to the prime minister's office; His Excellency Saha, director of the Ministry of External Affairs; and His Excellency Singh, director of the Economic Relations Department under the Ministry of External Affairs.

Leaders of the two countries informed each other of the situation in each country, reviewed implementation of the various cooperation agreements reached by the two countries, and exchanged measures to further strengthen the multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and India. Both sides also exchanged views on international and regional issues of common concern.

4. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao highly valued Vietnam's renovation line and the all-round achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in recent years resulting in far-reaching changes in the country's life. The prime minister sincerely wished the Vietnamese people ever greater successes in their endeavors to build a prosperous and strong nation, thus positively contributing to peace, stability, cooperation, and development in the region and the world.

General Secretary Do Muoi expressed his joy over the tremendous and all-sided achievements scored by the Indian people, especially those achieved in the process of comprehensive and far-reaching reforms in order to develop a dynamic and productive economy. General Secretary Do Muoi wished the Indian people new achievements in building a united and prosperous India capable of assuming a greater role as an important factor for peace and stability in the region and the world.

5. General Secretary Do Muoi and Prime Minister Narasimha Rao noted with pleasure that the bonds of traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and India have over the past years continued to be consolidated and developed. Along with the excellent political relations, the economic, trade, scientific-technological, and cultural ties have been further expanded. Both sides are continuing to implement the agreements reached at the meetings of the Indo-Vietnam Joint Commission, particularly those at the fifth meeting in New Delhi in March 1992. Those meetings have brought about some substantive results, thus creating more conditions for further promoting their cooperation in the coming years.

The two leaders reiterated their determination to further consolidate and strengthen the bonds of traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and India. The two sides agreed to continue to renovate the cooperation mechanism and methods in the new situation in keeping with the policy of renewal and economic reform and in accordance with the capacity of each country, thus creating most favorable conditions for promoting their relationship and bringing it to a new comprehensive and more effective stage, commensurate with the excellent Indo-Vietnamese relations. This will meet the lasting interests of the two peoples and of peace, cooperation, and development in the region.

To this end, the two sides unanimously agreed to implement more effectively the existing agreements, broaden the areas of cooperation, and at the same time identify new areas and forms of cooperation, with emphasis on joint ventures in the fields of oil and gas exploration and exploitation, processing of minerals, light industry, agriculture, agro-based industries, hotel industry, and marine products. For this purpose the two sides agreed to finalise as soon as possible an air services agreement, an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation, and a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in agricultural research and training.

6. General Secretary Do Muoi and Prime Minister Narasimha Rao exchanged views on recent world developments and unanimously agreed that the international situation has continued to undergo fast-breaking, profound changes. The danger of a world war has been pushed back and the trend of peace and cooperation has continued to prevail. Nonetheless, many complicated problems remain. The two sides shared the view that a common endeavor by all forces of peace and social progress throughout the world is needed to formulate a new and healthy international relationship based on the principles of peaceful coexistence; equality among all nations; mutually beneficial cooperation among all nations for the development and prosperity of each country and for peace, stability, and friendship in the world; respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries; peaceful settlement of disputes through peaceful negotiations; noninterference in each country's internal affairs; and nonuse of force or threat of force in their relations.

The two sides held that in the current world situation it is necessary to proceed with the program of action proposed by India at the third special meeting of the UN General Assembly in 1988 on arms reduction in order to establish a nuclear weapon-free world from the year 2010.

The two sides stressed that the threat of nuclear weapons to human existence can only be eliminated through multilateral negotiations for the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified time.

The two leaders agreed that the present international economic relations are still limited by increasing economic differences and they stressed that if there is no economic development, especially of the economies of developing countries, there can be no prospects for real peace and stability in the world.

The Vietnamese and Indian leaders confirmed the continuation of a peaceful, open-door, and cordial foreign policy based on diversified and multilateral economic relations. They expressed their will to develop the relations of friendship, cooperation, equality, and mutual benefit to all countries in the region and the world.

7. The two sides welcomed the recent positive developments in the relationship between Southeast Asian countries. India welcomes the SRV's official accession to the Treaty of Amity and Friendship in Southeast Asia and the SRV gaining observer status in ASEAN. India hopes that these things will help strengthen the mutual trust between regional countries and open good prospects for the construction of a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, cooperation, and development.

On its side, Vietnam highly evaluated India becoming an ASEAN dialogue member; India's peaceful and nonaligned foreign policy; and India's efforts to improve and strengthen relations with neighboring countries and build an atmosphere of mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation between countries in South Asia.

India drew attention to Pakistan's continued support for subversive and terrorist activities in some Indian regions of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, amounting to blatant intervention inIndia's internal affairs. The two sides held that all remaining problems of India and Pakistan should be solved through peaceful and bilateral negotiations under the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

The two sides showed their deep concern over increasing armed conflicts in Afghanistan and expressed the hope that the Afghan people will solve their differences by peaceful means without any external intervention.

Vietnam welcomed India's constructive role and contribution to the strengthening of peace, friendship, cooperation, and development in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region.

India highly evaluated and welcomed Vietnam's open-door foreign policy and positive contributions to the preservation and consolidation of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the Asia Pacific region.

The two sides reaffirmed their support to the declaration that the Indian Ocean region is a region of peace and their support to efforts by the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] and international community to this end.

8. As signatories to the Paris Agreement for a comprehensive political settlement in Cambodia, the two sides confirmed their determination to continue, together with all countries and parties concerned, to make active contributions so the agreement can be implemented strictly in order to guarantee a Cambodia that is peaceful, independent, neutral, nonaligned, and friendly with all nations.

The two sides shared the concern of the international community about Khmer Rouge activities harming implementation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia. They held that in order to guarantee peace and stability in Cambodia, all Cambodian factions need to continue their work in the spirit of national conciliation and harmonious cooperation, as when they signed the Paris agreement.

9. The leaders of the two countries highly evaluated the fine successes and important achievements of the tenth NAM Summit in Jakarta. And once more they confirmed their belief that in the current world situation, the Nonaligned Movement needs to hold more responsibility, especially in the common struggle for the establishment of a new world order of peace, democracy, fairness, equality, respecting national independence and sovereignty, and paying proper attention to developing

countries' demands without discrimination on the basis of size, different economic conditions, and the political, economic system of the nations.

10. The two sides agreed that the friendship visit to India by the high-ranking delegation of the Vietnamese Government led by Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV, marks a new step in the development of Vietnam-India relations, opening great prospects for the strengthening of the traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

General Secretary Do Muoi and the Vietnamese delegation sincerely thanked the brotherly government and people of India for their solemn and warm reception and deep feelings reserved for the delegation. The delegation deemed this a vivid manifestation of the close bond of friendship existing between Vietnam and India.

General Secretary Do Muoi invited President Sharma, Vice President Narayanan, and Prime Minister Narasimha Rao to pay official friendship visits to Vietnam, and the Indian leaders thanked him and accepted the invitation with pleasure. New Delhi 13 September 1992.

Further Details on PRC Capture of Ships

BK1109150592 Hanoi VNA in English 1405 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 11—Since June 1992, nearly 20 Vietnamese ships carrying goods from Hong Kong to Vietnam have been groundlessly seized by the Chinese authorities when passing through the Qiangzhou Strait, even though all of them had got previous permit from the Chinese maritime transport authorities.

Some ships were chased after and seized just as they left Hong Kong port. The ships were later forced to sail to Chinese ports and unload their cargoes. Some Vietnamese sailors were treated crudely. This contravenes international maritime law and the cooperation between the maritime services of Vietnam and China following the normalisation of relations between the two countries.

The Vietnam Ministry of Communications and Transport, Foreign Ministry and embassy in Beijing have repeatedly contacted the Chinese side and demanded that the latter order an immediate end to such seizures of Vietnamese ships, release without delay the ships and cargoes it has seized illegally and pay compensations for the losses caused to Vietnam by its actions. The British and Hong Kong authorities have also protested against such actions since they hinder international maritime and commercial activities in the region.

Up to now, a number of ships have been released but many others are still detained together with the cargoes of all the seized ships.

PRC Releases Captured Freighters

BK1209092892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0915 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 12 (AFP)—Vietnamese freighters seized by Chinese forces after leaving Hong Kong continued to straggle home Saturday but there was no sign of a fresh convoy that set out early in the week, Hong Gai port officials said.

The "Co Luyen," "Song Chanh" and "Hoa Hong 02" were expected to arrive Saturday in the northern Vietnamese port, the officials said. They followed the "Nha Trang 08" which steamed in Friday and the "Rach Gia 04" which arrived August 22.

The officials said all five ships had been seized by Chinese maritime forces in the past six weeks then released without their cargos, mostly high-value consumer goods such as television sets and videocassette recorders.

Hanoi said late Friday that China had seized "nearly 20" Vietnamese ships since June and continued to hold "many," despite repeated demands that they and their cargos be released.

Britain has also protested the seizures, two of which occurred in Hong Kong waters and were seen as threatening the colony's image as a free port.

Chinese authorities apparently believed that the goods would be smuggled into southern China by land after being unloaded at Hong Gai.

The Hong Gai port officials said they had no news, meanwhile, of 18 Vietnamese ships that reportedly left Hong Kong on Monday and Tuesday for Hong Gai, sailing in convoys to deter the Chinese.

The 900-kilometer (560-mile) trip normally takes three days, they said.

Relations between Vietnam and China have been plagued by maritime disputes since shortly after they normalized diplomatic relations in November 1991 after a 12-year chill linked to the Cambodian conflict.

China has moved to reinforce its claim to the disputed Spratly islands in the South China Sea and has staked oil exploration claims in what Vietnam considers its territorial waters.

But both countries continue to call for a peaceful resolution of their differences and China is sending Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin to Hanoi late this month for talks on the disputed land border.

Light Industry Minister, Delegation Visit Germany

BK1009164292 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 10—Minister of Light Industry Dang Vu Chu paid a working visit to Germany from September 2-9, 1992.

He was accompanied by heads of various sub-sectors, director of a number of enterprises and unions, and directors of a number of private companies in Ho Chi Minh City.

While in Germany, Mr. Chu and his entourage had meetings with a number of officials in charge of economys of the federal and state governments and a number of businessmen.

At these meetings, the Vietnamese side introduced its capacity as well as its requirement of cooperation in the field of light industry.

The German side [words indistinct] long-term cooperation with Vietnam, firstly in the area of textile and garment making, in helping Vietnam push up its export to Germany and other West European countries.

Today, the delegation left Germany for Brussels, Belgium, to meet with representatives of the European Economic Community (EEC) to discuss how to increase the export quota of Vietnam's textile and tailoring products to the EEC countries.

Envoy to Philippines Pays Farewell Visit to Ramos

BK1209144392 Hanoi VNA in English 1348 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 12—Vietnam and the Philippines have several resemblances in land, people and history, this is a good basis for promoting the multi-sided cooperation between the two countries, said Philippine President Fidel Ramos, while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Manh Tu who paid the former a farewell visit before ending his term of office in Manila. President Fidel Ramos took this opportunity to send his greetings to Vietnamese leaders, and express his hope that he would be able to make an official visit to Vietnam next year.

Australia

Bush Call for Free Trade With Region Welcomed

BK1109113992 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 11 Sep 92

[From the "International Report" program]

[Excerpts] Australia has welcomed President Bush's concept of a network of free trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific region. Prime Minister Paul Keating says the move indicates that America recognizes the need to take part in building more liberal trading arrangements in the region. But he says the president's proposal could provide a stimulus for the trade liberalizing process of APEC, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. But as trade correspondent Mark Tamhane reports, the opposition says President Bush's announcement is embarassing for the Keating government.

[Begin recording] [Tamhane] During his Detroit speech, President George Bush referred to a strategic network of free trade arrangements across the Pacific. He specifically mentioned the possibility of an agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico and the ASEAN nations who are moving toward a free trade area of their own.

The President said that political leaders in Australia and Korea had also spoken of their interests in forging closer economic ties with North America. In reply, Prime Minister Paul Keating says Australia offers its firm support to the concept of a regional trade pact, and he says he doesn't see a network of free trade arrangements as being the work of APEC—the economic cooperation forum which groups 15 regional economies, including the United States and Australia.

Mr. Keating says these arrangements could actually speed up the work of APEC which is moving to liberalize regional trade. In recent weeks, the opposition coalition has suggested that Australia should seek to join the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA], but the government rejected that idea, indicating that the details of the NAFTA arrangements aren't yet clear.

Trade Minister John Kerin had also said that it appears Australia has little to gain and possibly a lot to lose if it joins NAFTA. So now that President George Bush is talking about free trade agreement between the United States and Asia-Pacific nations, does it vindicate opposition's position. Trade Minister John Kerin:

[Kerin] No, it doesn't. President Bush referred in his statement, the Detroit speech, to the ASEAN free trade area. The ASEAN free trade area, free trade association already exists.

What is potentially good about this is that he first of all emphasized his complete commitment to the GATT Uruguay Round, and then he emphasized his commitement to regional trade liberalization, which is what we are doing through the APEC, and accord entirely with what Prime Minister Keating said in his Asia 2010 speech.

[Unidentified speaker] (?As) Keating said early this week that Australia should think about joining NAFTA if a NAFTA-ASEAN agreement comes about, would it not be advantageous for us to be part of NAFTA?

[Kerin] (?When we actually look at) details of NAFTA, you know Canada and Mexico are in it, and they have got massive problems with wheat, so we have to find out what is in it for us.

[Tamhane] But the opposition says the government should be embarassed. Opposition leader John Hewson says his call to join NAFTA has been vindicated by the president's announcement.

[Hewson] The announcement by President Bush today on his desire for extended trade links from NAFTA into the Asia-Pacific region is a very important one. I think it potentially could change the whole face of international trading debate. He emphasizes the thrust that I have been making in recent days here in Australia and it demonstrates quite clearly that the prime minister and his government have absolutely no idea. There are no trade policies. They are out of touch with what is happening. [passage omitted] But we have to break the mind-set in this country. We have to start to look after Australia's interests in the international arena, and a statement like that today really does open up a possibility for a bilateral trade link being developed with the United States and NAFTA. [end recording]

Evans Views Cambodia, Nation's Regional Role

BK1009025792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Sep 92 p

[Text] The situation in Cambodia has not deteriorated enough to justify abandoning the peace process, Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Gareth Evans said yesterday.

But Mr Evans, who played a leading role in the peace process, did express concern about the refusal of the Khmer Rouge to participate. Time is slipping away and the timetable for holding elections and setting up a new government in Phnom Penh could be missed.

Mr Evans was replying to questions after addressing the Foriegn Correspondents' Club of Thailand at a lunch meeting yesterday in which he presented a long and detailed argument for Australia being a part of the region.

He is in Bangkok for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group's fourth annual ministerial meeting today and tomorrow.

Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating was quoted as having said recently that Australian troops would be withdrawn from the UN peace-keeping force in Cambodia if there was no peace to keep.

Mr Evans was asked whether that point had been reached. He replied that the situation had not yet deteriorated into "sustained military conflict". So far there had only been "sporadic breaches" of the ceasefire, he said.

He described the Khmer Rouge as "uncooperative" and listed four options for action that might have to be taken unless the Khmer Rouge becomes more cooperative:

—The UN Security Council could meet to consider applying sanctions against the Khmer Rouge.

—The UN peace-keeping force could quarantine areas controlled by the Khmer Rouge and continue with the peace settlement and elections in the remaining 85 per cent of the country.

—The UN could use force to confront the Khmer Rouge and seek to enforce the settlement, an option Mr Evans described as "high risk".

—The rest of the world could declare the peace process a failure and "walk away".

Mr Evans said no one is keen to abandon the peace process. "We're not at that stage yet. I don't think we need to think in those terms."

The main thrust of his 13-page speech at the Foreign Correspondents' Club was to reaffirm Australia's commitment to becoming part of the Asia-Pacific region.

This was symbolised, he said, by Canberra's recent decision to close down three diplomatic missions in Europe and to beef up missions in Asia.

In more concrete terms, the commitment was demonstrated by the Australian Government's decision to concentrate on APEC instead of seeking to ease trade tension with the United States by joining the recently-agreed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Mr Evans added later.

"Australia in recent years has ... been concentrating a great deal of its diplomatic effort into the Asian and Asia-Pacific region," he told a packed audience.

"You will be well aware of the role we played over the period 1989-91—building on a sustained effort by my predecessor Bill Hayden—in initiating and helping bring to fruition the UN Peace Plan for Cambodia, which currently involves the UN's biggest ever peace-keeping operation.

"Fragile as it continues to be, it is generally accepted that the implementation of this plan was the only way of taking the international tension out of the region's most intractable security problem, and at the same time giving the Cambodian people a chance of respite after their appalling experience since 1970 of war, civil war, genocide, invasion and civil war again."

Mr Evans described Australia's foreign policy toward the region as one of bridge-building in order to reduce conflict and encouraging a new security dialogue in response to uncertainties generated by the end of the Cold War.

"We recognise, of course, that progress is only likely to be achieved in practice by gradual, incremental measures in which the confidence of each relevant party is won and consolidated step by step along the way—but we are encouraged by the extent to which that process has already evolved."

Mr Evans took pains to explain why Australia would continue to raise the sensitive issue of human rights in its dialogue with Asian neighbours, and why Asian countries should not regard this, as "patronising Western arrogance".

"We believe that values of universal application are involved, inherent in the United Nations Charter, and that it is not necessarily interference in internal affairs to be concerned with the inviolability of human dignity.

"On Australia's part, it is a matter of appreciating that most of our neighbours strongly believe, and understandably, that economic and social rights are at least as important as political and civil rights, and of emphasising them accordingly."

Australia did not need to deny its traditions in order to do this, he said: "It is just a matter of learning the business of normal neighbourhood civility."

Mr Evans quoted a recent address by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun to the Australian Thai Business Council in which Mr Anan told the Australians: "If you can make up your mind as to who you are and where you belong and where you want to be in the future, Asian countries like Thailand would readily accept your decision."

"I can assure the Prime Minister we HAVE made up our mind and that we know that THIS is the region—Asia and the Asia-Pacific—where we in Australia must make our future," Mr Evans concluded.

Hewson 'Defiant' Despite U.S., Japan Criticism

BK1209064392 Hong Kong AFP in English 0643 GMT 12 Sep 92

[By Jack Taylor]

[Text] Canberra, Sept 12 (AFP)—Australia's conservative opposition leader John Hewson remained defiant Saturday as both he and his party became embroiled in a diplomatic row over Japanese and U.S. trade policies.

Japanese officials were so concerned about Hewson's remarks accusing Japan of freezing Australia out of its markets that they issued a 23-page rebuttal Friday saying they were "surprised and puzzled" by them.

Hewson, who had accused Japan of failing to give fair and reciprocal access to its markets, has also been condemned by business and government here for the attack, made in the run up to an election still eight months away.

Prime Minister Paul Keating described the remarks as "wanton, irresponsible and reckless in the extreme" and pointed to Australia's 6.5 billion (4.7 billion U.S.) trade surplus with Japan.

Japan's criticism came as U.S. officials also felt the need to rebuke the opposition for trying to take credit for moves by President George Bush to forge new trade links with the Asia-Pacific region.

Opposition trade spokesman Andrew Peacock said the U.S. President had shown "it was John Hewson's interest in closer economic ties with the U.S. which led Mr Bush to consider Australia as a future partner to a free trade agreement."

A U.S. Embassy official in Canberra described Peacock's comments as "far-fetched" and "exaggerated".

Japan and the United States, Australia's biggest trading partners, are known to be extremely sensitive about what could be seen as interference in domestic political affairs.

But Hewson, a former economics professor, was unrepentant Saturday, saying he would not back down on his position on either the United States or Japan.

He said he had been in contact with the embassies today and the differences had been overblown by media.

"It's about time this country stood up and argued for a fair-go in international markets," he told reporters here. He said the conservatives would get Australia's house in order "but we equally want better access in other markets around the world."

"All I've taken for the last 10 days has been criticism-...But I will continue to argue the case."

The U.S. Embassy issued another statement Saturday saying it never intended to imply criticism of the opposition.

An embassy spokesman said Ambassador Melvin Sembler had spoken to Hewson and Peacock about the matter, but reports that the U.S. response was "an attack" or "a personal criticism of" Hewson or Peacock were a misinterpretation.

But Japanese officials said Hewson's attack on Japan was a misrepresentation, arguing that in many respects access to Japanese markets is easier than to Australian markets.

Japan's tradeweighted average tariff for mining and industrial products at July last year was 3.6 per cent, compared with Australia's 21.1 per cent.

Japan acknowledges there is relatively little Australian investment in Japan, but say that is because investors choose to target the United States, Britain and New Zealand.

The statement said approval for most direct investment was virtually automatic, requiring only a notification which usually gets same-day processing.

Hewson said last week he was concerned not just with trade but with investment, access to Japan's markets and capacity to own land. Japanese direct investment in Australia was 54 times greater than Australian investment in Japan, he said.